MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

CARE OF YOUNG TREES.

Trees that have been set this fall should be protected in some way against the winter winds. When the ground is frozen hard they will stand firm, but before that they need a prop, and in spring they will need the same.

As it is not prudent to keep straw or litter about the trunks through the winter, and as stakes prove injurious by fretting and lacerating the bark, to say nothing of the cost of procuring them; we advise to support them through the winter by a bank of earth, in case the soil is already rich enough, and if it is not, then by a wheelbarrow full of manure that is not so strawy as to invite the mice to make nests. The manure that is made at the sink drain—suds, ashes, and such matter intermixed, is better in such cases than any.

Peat muck is excellent to be intermixed, for it keeps the earth more moist through the succeeding summer than any kind of highland earth; and this muck should be used on setting the trees, but it should be dug long before it is used that it may become fine and mingle readily with the other soil.

On setting young trees a cavity is often left about the trunk where water stands and freezes. This is injurious to all kinds of trees, and should never be permitted. Earth or manure should always be piled around young trees in the fall if for nothing else but to prevent the accumulation of ice around the roots.

Cattle must not be permitted to approach a young tree. They never trim well, and they have no right to meddle with orchards. Hogs are better stock to take care of trees; and even hogs must be watched.

Now is a good time to dig muck to be used next spring where trees are to be set—and now is a leisure time when almost every farmer can procure this material to be used on any of his lands next season—now is not too late if the ground is not too wet.

LIME AROUND PEACH TREES. The Publisher of the Maine Cultivator recommends putting lime around the trunks of peach trees.

He says an old farmer told him he had long been in the practice of sowing fresh lime around his apple trees every spring. He uses half a bushel to a tree and thinks it makes his trees bear more abundantly, and bear better fruit.

☞ Clayey soils are more benefitted by lime than sandy soils, for iron ore abounds more in clay than in sand. Yet we think lime is useful to guard the trunks of all trees from worms. Lime, wood ashes, coal ashes, lie, suds, &c., have each a good tendency to keep the grubs at a distance.

[Editor.

WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

If the drought which has prevailed in this quarter has been general throughout the country, we have no doubt that a very large portion of the autumnal labor, usually executed last month, will have to be performed in this; for, of a certainty, wherever the soil may have been tenacious clay, it must have proved almost impossible, even with the strongest teams, to so plough the earth as to prepare it in a manner fit for seeding. Much of the Wheat may, nevertheless, have been committed to the earth, and may be now well up; but we fear that there is still a great deal of ploughing and seeding to be done. Therefore, to those who may be so unfortunate as not to have got their fall grain in, we would say, that they should avail themselves of the first opportunity, and strain every nerve, to get through with their work. With these introductory remarks we shall proceed to call attention to those things which demand immediate attention.

[American Farmer (Baltimore.)

☞ The soil of Massachusetts is called barren compared with that of many of the States; but there is one advantage attending a soil that does not consist of half clay. We can plough and sow our grounds at almost any season when the frost is out. Not so with a strong clayey soil—you cannot touch it when it is wet, and you may as well put a plough in a ledge of rocks as in clay when the weather is quite dry.

Our lands in Massachusetts have not generally clay enough in their composition; but too much clay is a great evil which cannot easily be remedied. It is easier to mend a sandy soil by adding clay to it than to mend a clayey soil by adding sand.

[Editor.

SKETCHES OF MIDDLESEX HUSBANDRY.

RECLAIMED MEADOWS. A press of other matter has compelled us to omit for two or three weeks the few further remarks we had made on the Reclaimed Meadows in Middlesex county. The following Letters and extracts from Letters fill present the improvements better than any description we can make. The first is from Col. Shattuck of Concord:—

To the Chairman of the Committee, &c:

Sir,—I have a tract of land containing 20 acres, which I wish your Committee to view. You may see what the present state of it *is*, but I must tell you what it *was* eight years ago. It had been used as a pasture to the year 1837, when a few cows obtained rather hard fare—the ground was overrun with hard-hack, kill-lamb, whortleberry bushes and alders; what space was left beyond what these tenants occupied was set out to brakes, and in low places, (covered a great part of the season by water,) to coarse meadow grass.

The truth is, that this lot of land had had its own way so long, that it required some castigation before it would become obedient to wholesome restraint. The first thing that was done, was to cut ditches in such a way as to drain off the stagnant water from the low places; next, to mow the bushes, cut the alders and other brush and burn them on the ground; after which, as much of it was broken up yearly as could well be attended to. I say broken up, for it was impossible to plough it so as to turn over the sod. Sometimes the plough would take a piece 10 feet by 20, all matted together by roots and fibres; this would cause the ploughman to use some very hard words. After the clods became somewhat dried they were *charred* in heaps, thus: first gather a few sods quite dry and set fire to them, and then pile on successive layers, keeping the fire from breaking out, as in burning charcoal. In this way, without any additional fuel, a large heap of excellent compost may be produced, while the roots and seeds of noxious weeds and bushes are entirely destroyed. This compost is spread upon the land, after which it is planted with potatoes or corn, one or two years, then sowed with oats or barley and grass seed. Before this is done, however, the ground is leveled, the high places serve to fill the low, so that now there are no places where the water stands after a rain to invite the return of its former occupants.

The whole lot, with the exception of a small piece, has been cultivated, and produces from one to two and a half tons of herd's grass and red top per acre. Since the first seeding I have turned over a few acres after the "new husbandry," which has done well. I have tried salt as an experiment, but saw no good reason to repeat it. Guano does well, but after all I firmly believe that the compost heap will never go out of fashion.

To bring this piece of land to its present condition required some courage, with a due proportion of faith and hope. These were brought freely into use; and while it has cost some *hard words* and much *hard work*, a full offset has been received, in addition to the crops, by the pleasure it affords in seeing a piece so depraved brought into a kind and obedient condition, and now so full of good works.

Some may be disposed to ask, is farming in this way profitable? I answer, yes. Besides the considerations above stated, the value of such lands are increased more than four-fold, and every good farmer will acknowledge it. The increased value alone will pay for all the labor bestowed upon them. There are in the county of Middlesex thousands of acres like them that produce nothing, and in their present condition are worth nothing, which might be made most valuable. I hope such lands will receive more of the attention of all good farmers.

But I have said enough to call the attention of the Committee; to them the whole matter is submitted, by

Their obedient servant,
DANIEL SHATTUCK.

Concord, August, 1846.

The next is from Mr. J. B. Farmer of Concord, whose farm is exceedingly well cultivated, and exhibits evidences of uncommon industry:—

To the Committee, &c.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request, I will make a brief statement of facts, being the result of my own experience within the last seven years, on my bog-meadows. I have made several experiments, such as graveling without ploughing, harrowing and then graveling, harrowing and not graveling, digging up and planting potatoes, then sowing without graveling; burning, graveling and sowing. But the best crops I have obtained from the following culture: I plough any time (as is convenient) after haying, until the ground freezes; after the ground is frozen, I cart on gravel, sand or loam, as may be, to the depth of two and one half inches, spread and let it remain, until the frost is out to the depth of about four inches, (there still being frost enough left in the ground to bear up my team) then harrow it until the mud and gravel are well mixed, then let it remain until July; I then sow on about one and one half bushels of oats, one peck of herd's grass, and half bushel of red top seed, per acre—then harrow or rake them in, as the ground admits. The oats I let stand until they are ripe, which will be about September. I have manured with compost at the rate of twelve loads to the acre, soon after taking the oats off, and I have let it remain until late in the fall, then manured; and I have let it remain until spring, and then manured; but there was but little difference in the crop of grass.

The hay on the ground that I laid down last year, in the manner described, was estimated at three tons per acre, by good judges; there was no one set it at less than two and one half tons per acre, and you can judge something of the first crop by what there was on the ground for a second. As for the growth before I drained and ploughed it, it yielded water-grass, or cotton-head, as it is sometimes called—buckthorn, water brush, and blue vengeance; the grass would very little, if any thing, more than pay for cutting; the value of the land must have been small—I think it will as well pay the interest of one hundred dollars per acre now as it would ten dollars before I ploughed it. As to the expense of reclaiming, it is impossible for me to state the exact sum, as I have always done it as a woman knits her stocking, that is, by odd jobs; the nearest I can come at it is by what it cost me to do a piece last winter—that was about nine dollars per acre, for graveling; the ploughing must vary according to the nature of the mud; probably the whole expense of ploughing, graveling and sowing cost not far from twenty dollars per acre. The mud is of a fine, black, crumbly nature, and varies in depth from fifteen inches to fifteen feet; the bottom is generally a fine white sand, and generally when striking a shovel into it, the water oozes out very freely.

I drain by digging a ditch in the lowest part of the meadow, and another near the hard land, which, as necessity requires, I empty into the main ditch; the latter I prefer, having what is called a blind ditch. By ploughing, I think the poorer grasses are kept out longer, and by sowing from the first to the middle of July, and letting the oats remain until September, the young grass is not as liable to be killed by the August drought, or the frosts heaving in the winter and spring.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,
J. B. FARMER.

Concord, Sept. 12th, 1846.

Mr. Edward Wetherbee of Acton offered a reclaimed meadow for a premium, and he would have received it, had there been premiums enough at the disposal of the Committee. His meadow contains about six acres. He began his operations by reclaiming three years ago last spring. The bottom was too soft and miry to admit of driving on a team. It was not worth more than five dollars an acre. Adjoining it on the westerly side was a large sand bank, which gave an ample supply of material with which to commence the work of reclaiming. He began by carrying on the sand with wheelbarrows, till the surface would enable him to drive on a team. The whole was covered with sand from four to six inches in depth. A covering of compost manure was then spread over it. In the spring it was sown with herd's grass and red top. The quantity of hay produced the present year was three tons to an acre—herd's grass, red top, and clover. The hay is worth ten dollars a ton—consequently the product is thirty dollars an acre,—on land, which three years ago, would not have brought more than five or six dollars if offered for sale. The whole expense of reclaiming was about twenty-five dollars an acre.

[Boston Courier.

BREEDS OF SWINE.

In an article in our last, in which we spoke of the Berkshire breed, of swine, we stated that two classes of hogs should be kept in the country; "one for supplying the market with meat for eating fresh, and for affording fine, delicate meat for families; the other for making heavy, fat pork for barrelling, &c." We propose now to make some further remarks in reference to the subject, and to speak of the breeds best adapted to these purposes.

In our cities and large towns, an immense amount of pork is consumed in a fresh state. For this purpose, small hogs are much better adapted than large ones. They should be small-boned, not over fat, but meaty, plump, fine-grained pigs, weighing, dressed, from forty to a hundred pounds. It is of great consequence, also, that they should be varieties which give good-flavored, and well tasted meat. There is a vast difference in swine in this respect, though some persons through ignorance or prejudice, will not acknowledge it. We recollect having once spoken to an extensive farmer on this subject, who with a most incredulous leer, replied—"Why, *pork is pork!*" He had probably never tasted any but the coarse flabby pork from such hogs as he kept himself. But there are people who know that there is a great difference in pork. We have seen that, the lean of which, when roasted, was almost as white as the breast of a turkey, and at the same time had a fineness of grain and richness of flavor not possessed by any other meat.

The breeds which are thought best suited for the fresh-meat market, are the black Essex, the black Sussex, the Suffolk the Norfolk, the Neapolitan, and the medium-sized Berkshire, or crosses of these.

Of the black Sussex, Mr. HENRY PARSONS, now of Ancaster, Canada West, imported some which were kept some time near Massilon, Ohio. They were small-boned, round-bodied stock, which matured at about a year old, and would weigh when fattened at that age 250 to 300 lbs. When fed on dairy slop, they would weigh 200 lbs. at eight months old. Their flesh was decidedly the finest, whitest, and best flavored of any which the writer ever tasted. A cross of these and the Berkshires produced some very good stock. The Sussex were long in the rump, with closely coupled and rather arched backs, which served to improve these points which in the Berkshires were sometimes very defective.

The Essex breed seems to be closely allied to the above but have probably been more highly improved, and have a greater aptitude to fatten. We are not aware that any of this breed have been brought to this country, and the writer can only speak of them from the descriptions of others. The best are said to be quite black, with rather long, upright, thin ears. The late Lord WESTER was noted as a breeder of these pigs, and Mr. W. FISHER HOBBS, of Mark's Hall, Essex, has of late years carried many prizes at the shows of the Royal, and various other agricultural societies in England for a variety called the "Improved Essex." In a late English paper we notice an account of an auction-sale of Mr. HOBBS' live stock, consisting of Hereford cattle, Leicester sheep and improved Essex pigs. The boars sold at ten guineas each—the sows at fifteen guineas. Portraits of several of Mr. H's prize pigs have been given in the London Farmers' Magazine.

The Neapolitan hog is also black without hair. The Rev. W. L. RHAM, in his "Dictionary of the Farm," speaking of this breed, says—"No breed can excel it in aptitude to fatten. The sows often become so fat on very scanty food that they will not breed; they are extremely tender, and if they happen to have litters in the winter, it is difficult to save the young pigs from dying in cold nights. [This is applicable to England, where the weather is not near as cold as it is here.] A cross of the Neapolitan with some of hardier breeds, greatly improves their usefulness, without injuring their aptitude to fatten." This variety has been introduced into this country and crosses of it with some other breeds have resulted favorably. We have seen occasional crosses with the Berkshire which did well. Mr. BEMENT, of this city, has a stock of pigs which he calls "Medleys," the result of a cross of the Neapolitan with the Chinese, and some other sort, which appear to be well adapted to killing at an early age, and we are told by a butcher who has several times had of the stock, that the quality of their flesh is excellent.

Of the Suffolk breed, we have known of no importations to this country except those by WM. STICKNEY, Esq., of Boston. We believe he has made three several importations of this variety. From what we have seen, we think them not only well adapted to porkers, (or for fresh pork,) but also very well suited for ordinary family purposes, where a medium sized hog is preferred. This breed is spoken of very highly by Mr. RHAM, in his work before mentioned. He says—

"Suffolk pigs are perhaps, on the whole, the most profitable breed in England. They are well shaped, short-legged, mostly white, with short upright ears, and the porkers of this breed are excellent. It may be distinguished from the Essex breed by being better covered with hair, and from the Norfolk by having smaller ears, set more nearly together. The Suffolk pig is not so delicate in constitution as the Essex, and is therefore decidedly the best poor man's pig."

The best breed of hogs for making fat pork for barreling, so far as the knowledge of the writer extends, are the Bedford and Woburn, first brought to this country many years since from the Duke of Bedford's farm, at Woburn; the Mackay, originated by the late Capt. JOHN MACKAY, of Boston; and the variety kept at the Asylum for the Insane, at Worcester, Mass., and properly known as the "Hospital breed."

The first named breed has formerly been quite widely disseminated over the country; but it is believed that only a few of them now remain which retain the characteristics of the originals in such a degree as to be recognized. It is doubted whether any breed ever brought into the country has been of such essential service in improving the shape and qualities of our swine generally, as this. There were several importations of them at various times, from those sent to Gen. WASHINGTON by the Duke of BEDFORD, in 17—to 1825, and they are sometimes known under different names; but the testimony in regard to their value was the same, from Virginia and Kentucky to Maine.

The "Hospital breed" before spoken of, is understood to have had for its basis, the Bradford breed, derived from the late Dr. O. FISKE, of Worcester, Mass., whose swine were for many years held in the highest esteem. Dr. WOODWARD, the superintendent of the hospital, increased their size by an admixture of some other blood, (said to have been the Mackay,) preserving at the same time the perfect symmetry of the original Bradfords. This Hospital stock, as exhibited at the Massachusetts state show, at Worcester, in 1844, we considered decidedly the most perfect for heavy barreling pork, of any we ever saw. Their dressed weights at eighteen months old, were stated to be from 400 to 500 lbs.

The Mackay breed originated by an admixture of several breeds which Capt. MACKAY, during several years, collected from various parts of the world to which his commercial intercourse led him. The writer first obtained this stock of Capt. M. in 1830, and so far as he knows, was the first to give them the name by which they shortly thereafter became generally known.—We bred them for several years, and made several subsequent purchases of Capt. M. They were an excellent stock to fatten—would fat easily at any age, yet grew rapidly, and at eighteen months old reached a large size—sometimes weighing at that age 600 lbs. dressed. At the Massachusetts State show, in 1844, we saw one or two boars which exhibited the characteristics of this stock in considerable perfection. We saw, also, some good specimens of it at the farm of J. P. CUSHING, Esq., in Watertown, Mass., a few years since. But we presume it would be difficult to find many at this time, possessing much affinity with the original stock.

There are very good hogs in various sections of the country, made up of the Leicester, Cheshire, and what are called the "Grass breed;" and where pains are taken in the selection and breeding, a useful and profitable stock is produced.

It may not be amiss to say, that none of the breeds we have mentioned are recomended for a forest range, where the animal is forced to obtain a living by his own unassisted energies.—They are *cultivated* breeds, and you cannot have a stock which is at the same time best adapted to a *savage* and a *civilized* state. The great disposition and tendency to fatten, for which the breeds we have named are so much valued, must give place in the "woods hog" to a habit of activity, and a tendency to muscular fibre. Instead of the thin hide and scanty bristles of the *refined* varieties, the hog which is left to provide for himself, must be clad with a covering which will protect him from the inclemencies of the weather, and shield him against the attacks of his enemies. Even in ordinary farm management, the thinness of skin and absence of hair or bristles, may be carried too far. These properties, though indicative of aptitude to fatten, and fine quality of meat, when existing in an extreme degree, impair the constitution and render the animal unfitted for any endurance.

[Albany Cultivator.

FATTENING HOGS.

It has been demonstrated that in fattening hogs, a great saving of food is made by cooking: and we believe that a very considerable improvement in the quality of pork is likewise effected by that process. From experience, we should altogether prefer pork, either for eating fresh or for salting, that had been fattened on dairy-slops, with cooked potatoes, pumpkins, or apples, mixed while hot with a portion of meal, either of corn, rye, barley, oats and peas, or buckwheat. We know the idea is prevalent that the best pork is made from "hard corn and cold water;" some, indeed, who allow their hogs vegetables and slops during the first part of their fattening, confine them wholly to corn for a short time before they are killed, in order, as they say, to "harden" the pork. We are convinced this is erroneous. In the western part of the country, where in many cases nothing but corn is fed to hogs from the time they are able to swallow it till they are slaughtered, the pork is notoriously more *oily*, and not as well tasted as that which is made in sections where a variety of food is used.

In feeding *store* swine, the advantage of cooked food is not so obvious. The digestive organs can manage a small quantity of raw food, even though it be Indian corn, and are probably able to extract the nutriment fully from it; but if the raw food is increased beyond a certain amount, it will not be thoroughly digested. We have heard it argued that if it were necessary to restrict hogs to a short allowance, it would be best to give the food raw, because the longer time required for its digestion, kept the animals longer free from the pangs of hunger. It must be a belief similar to this, or the result of actual experience, which induces the Irish people, (according to Mr. COLMAN,) to cook their potatoes so slightly as to "leave a stone in the middle." We confess the idea is not to us unreasonable. But when it is wished to *fatten* animals it becomes an object to have them consume as great a quantity of food daily as can be perfectly digested, because the sooner they consume a given amount, the greater will be the proportion of flesh or fat accumulated. Cooking does the work, in part, of digestion, and by thus assisting the functions of the animal, enables it to dispose of a larger quantity, while at the same time, it is disposed in the manner most profitable to the feeder.

From the middle of September to the middle of November, the pumpkin is one of the best articles of food for hogs which the farmer can have. By the way, we deem the pumpkin crop one of the most *profitable* that can be grown. For the production of rich butter, we know of nothing equal to it, and it comes in just when there is usually a deficiency of grass feed. For fully two months they may be used to excellent advantage and with but little trouble. For cows it is only required to cut them and feed them in their mangers, or break them in pieces on clean sward ground. For hogs they should be boiled in as little water as will answer to cook them, and when soft they should be mashed fine, and about one fourth of their bulk of meal intimately mixed in. Good, ripe, sweet pumpkins, cooked in this way, with a little whey or skimmed milk, will make hogs fatten as fast as any food we have ever used.

But hogs, like other animals, require a variety of food; they will not do as well confined to one kind, however good it may be; it is best therefore, to vary their diet frequently, or to incorporate several articles into a mass, occasionally changing the relative proportions.

Hogs should be kept dry and comfortably warm, while being fattened. They should be fed in clean troughs, and the appetite should be so keenly watched that no food is given them to be left from one meal to another. Nothing should be omitted which will promote their quietude, for on this greatly depends the accumulation of fat. The nervous system has such a connexion with the secretive organs, that an animal which is constantly restless cannot be fattened.

A plentiful supply of charcoal should be allowed to hogs while fattening; it is a good preventive against dyspepsia, a disease which is not confined wholly to the highest order of animals. The coal corrects the acidity of the stomach, and greatly promotes digestion. [Ib.

BREEDING CATTLE.

[The following judicious remarks in relation to the breeding and management of cattle, are taken from the "American Herd Book," a work lately published by Lewis F. Allen, Esq., of Buffalo.]

To such as intend to breed cattle of decided excellence—and they, we hope, constitute all—we recommend them to select bulls of only *moderate size*, coupled with all the *fineness* of bone and limb, consistent with a proper masculine vigor and energy, coupled with *fulness* of carcass and *ripeness* of points; so as to embody *great substance within small compass*. In addition to this, let him be as deeply bred, that is, of as pure blood, and of as long ancestry (not depending altogether on the herd book for that, as many of the very best class of animals have comparatively short *herd book* pedigrees) as possible; and above all let him be descended of good milking stock, where milkers are to be bred in his progeny. Your cows we will presume are such as your opportunities have enabled you to procure, but of approved blood. If the bull selected *breed well to your cows*, have no fears of continuing his services to a second, or even a third generation of his own get. Such practice will produce uniformity, and uniformity is one great excellence. No matter for the color, so that it be within the Short-Horn colors. Above all things, avoid coarseness—looseness—flabbiness—and a general tendency in the animals to run their valuable points into offal. Such cattle, of whatever breed, are great consumers, bad handlers, light provers, tender of constitution, and unsatisfactory altogether. If you have an occasional production of this sort, transfer it to the shambles or elsewhere, with all despatch. On the principle that "like begets like," which is an unerring law of nature in the long run, with the presence of such in your herd, you will be perpetually afflicted with the production of animals, which by hereditary descent, sympathy, and the thousand accidents springing from association, will be neither creditable to your good breeding, nor satisfactory to yourself.

Feed *well*: not lavishly. Your cows should be in middling condition—nothing more: and your bulls in fair working order. Such is the condition most consonant to nature, and promotive of the highest animal health. The scale of points laid down in our introduction, with the occasional remarks on the practice of breeders, as we have passed in our history, detail what a good animal should be. These, together with a close examination of the general figure of good cattle, as illustrated in our plates, will aid the judgment of the breeder. With a well-balanced judgment of his own, and a sound experience, they will be a safe guide, and he may go on his way rejoicing.

A single word to such, if any there be, into whose hands these pages may fall, as deride the value placed on superior cattle by their breeders, and such as know their real worth: breeding *good* animals is a subject of great labor, and incessant care. Such labor cannot be bestowed for nothing. To breed successfully, requires skill,—talent,—research,—observation; and all of these of a high order. Let the breeding of our fine stocks fall into unworthy hands, and hardly a single generation of man will pass before the real lover and promoter of the matchless herds which now so proudly embellish many of our rural estates—a source of pleasure, of pride, and of comfort to their possessors—will mourn over their degeneracy, and which the time of another generation with great labor and constant solicitude would scarce suffice to reinstate in their former splendor and excellence. Talent and labor of this kind cannot be had for nothing; and without remunerating prices be maintained, the downfall of the Short Horns in America will sooner or later be at hand.

A BARN IN NEW LEBANON.

The barn of Messrs. TILDEN, of New Lebanon, to which we referred in our September number, is placed on the side of a ridge or elevation, and has a cellar under the whole of it opening to the south. It is about 180 feet in length by forty in breadth. The floors for the entrance of teams run crosswise of the barn, and are accessible from the rear, where the surface of the ground is nearly level with the sills. The ground of the cellar and yard is dry and gravelly. Doors and windows open from the cellars into the yard, which by being closed or opened, secure the proper temperature for the sheep, they being kept in the cellar and yard the whole winter. There are also windows in the rear and at the ends, so that there is no difficulty in having sufficient ventilation, and the sheep are not obliged to inhale an unhealthy atmosphere. Partitions or fences are made through the cellar and yard, as represented in the cut, by which a proper division of the flock is readily effected.

This barn originally consisted of several detached barns, which by removal and connection now form a very convenient whole. The general plan, however, has been improved on by some of the farmers in the vicinity; particularly by Mr. PIERCE, who has a very well made and convenient barn on this model. One great advantage of barns with cellars, is, the facility afforded for saving all the manure, particularly the urine, which is no doubt the most valuable portion. Mr. PIERCE and Mr. TILDEN both assured us that the manure which they took from their cellars possessed about double the strength and value, as proved by its effects, to that which was exposed in the ordinary manner.

It has been objected to barns of this construction, that the hay is injured by the exhalations from the cellars, especially where sheep are kept. We are confident that this is not a necessary objection. If the floor of the barn is made tight, and the cellar is properly ventilated, we presume no bad effect is had on the hay. [Alb. Cult.

TREES IN BEVERLY. Among the objects that attract the attention in passing through our ancient neighbor town, are a number of stately Elms. One of these trees, of uncommonly beautiful symmetry, stands in the corner of the common, on the road to Gloucester, in full view of the ocean. The house of Rev. John Hale, the first minister of Beverly, stood near this spot and it is conjectured that this tree was planted by his grandson, Col. Robert Hale. Another finely proportioned tree of immense size, is in front of the residence of Mr. Azor Dodge, near the "tan-yard" so called, on the road to Newburyport.—It is over twenty-two feet in circumference, and it is estimated that it contains from ten to twelve cords of wood. Mr. Dodge's estate belonged to John Balch, one of the first settlers in Beverly, and deacon of the first church. The tree must ever be an object of interest, as having been planted by him, or his immediate decendants.—It is very vigorous, and is annually increasing its spread. There are several handsome trees of this sort, before the house of Mr. Benjamin Woodbury, in the north parish. The largest one of these, together with a venerable one before Rev. Mr. Stone's church, was planted by the direction of Mrs. Woodbury, widow of John W. the companion of Roger Conant in the settlement of Beverly. They were transplanted from the forest more than one hundred and thirty years ago. We have also noticed a beautiful elm on the Cressy estate, in Rial side, which we learn was planted on the day of Lexington fight. It is no unfit memorial of the spreading liberty that sprung from that eventful day. [Salem Gazette.

HAMPDEN CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Springfield Republican furnishes the Reports from which the following is copied:—

MILCH COWS.

The Committee submit this Report.

The whole number exhibited is twelve.—All the competitors except two, have failed to comply with the rules of the Society, although these rules have been extensively published for two years. Claimants are required at the time of entry, to file or present their certificate in writing of the product of milk and butter from the *tenth* to the *twentieth* of June, and from the *tenth* to the *twentieth* of September. Where the milk is not made into butter, the quantity and weight of the milk must be stated; also the quality of the calf; and the kind and quantity of feed, where there has been any other keeping than by pasture. And the rule declares, that no person shall be considered as a competitor for the premiums, who has not *strictly complied* with the rules

We make this statement thus distinctly, that farmers may give their attention to it as distinctly, and in the hope that such marked failures of compliance will not occur again. The Society, at its last meeting, authorized the awarding of discretionary or gratuitous premiums by the Directors. With the assent of the Directors, the Committee have added several gratuities to the two regular premiums.

The first premium, $ 4,00 and "Washington's Letters on Agriculture," is awarded to Hon. John Howard of Springfield, for Cow No. 4. This cow is a full blooded Durham; her average of milk during the required period in June, was over 50 pounds daily; in September her average was over 30 pounds. She has been kept on grass alone.

The other regular premium, $2,00 and "Washington's Letters," is awarded to Benjamin Willard of West Springfield, for Cow No. 3. The Committee infer from the certificate, that this cow is half Durham. Her average of milk in June was 45 pounds—in September, 35.

In awarding these premiums, regard has been had to the fact of compliance with the rules. In awarding those now to be stated, a graduation has been observed, so as not to make a departure from, or neglect of, the rules a matter of indifference.

A premium of $3,00 is awarded to James Bagg of West Springfield, for Cow No. 1.—This is a Native cow; the certificate gives the quantity of milk for *July* and September; the quantity in June could not be given, as the cow calved on the 19th of that month. Her average of milk in July was 42 1-2 pounds daily; and in September, over 30. A part of the season she had two quarts of shorts or bran daily, and recently pumpkins twice a day, besides pasture.

A gratuity, "Washington's Letters," is awarded to Harvey Butler of Springfield, for Cow No. 6—deemed by the Committee to be a very good one. In this and the two following cases there is no certificate at all.

A gratuity, $1 50, is awarded to James Willis of Springfield, for Cow No. 5—also a very good one.

A similar gratuity, $1 50, to John F. Crooks of Longmeadow, for Cow No. 8—of the same character; partly Durham blood.

Nos. 9 and 10 are two Cows entered by J. O. Brownell of Springfield, with certificates departing essentially from the rules. No. 9 is partly Durham, and gave in June 58 pounds of milk daily, during the period required, and is a valuable cow. No. 10 is a fine animal, half Durham and half Ayrshire; she gave from July 30th to August 10th, 45 pounds of milk daily.—The Committee gave a preference to this cow over No. 9—and awarded for both $2,00 and "Washington's Letters."

Seven cows were exhibited by Jeremy Warriner. They were not particularly examined, not having been entered; but there were amongst them cows of a high order; and they all looked extremely well: they are greatly creditable to their landlord.

No. 2 was a cow, with her calf, entered by Loren Trask of Springfield, which attracted much notice, and is evidently qualifying for a high premium next year.

Nos. 11 and 12 are two superb animals, owned by Chester W. Chapin of Springfield, of Durham blood, and pure white. No certificate accompanied them; and the Committee could not ascertain their ages with accuracy, nor several other points which deserved particular inquiry. They came late upon the ground; but their great milking qualities the Committee were fully satisfied about. We trust they will come to the Fair next year, "regularly endorsed" for the high premiums; a small premium or gratuity to them would be no premium at all.

The Committee cannot but express their regret, that there should be so much reluctance at bringing the best cows to this annual exhibition. Farmers seem unwilling, except in the immediate vicinity, to show what they have. A few have been present at each of the Shows; and they have been excellent ones.

And there are very many excellent cows throughout the county of Hampden: and the number has been for many years increasing from year to year. They are principally as far as can be ascertained, natives; but there is also in various parts of the County an admixture of foreign blood. This is for the most part the Durham and Ayrshire. The Durhams are the largest and handsomest animals, excellent for milk, and the most profitable for the butcher. The Ayrshire is a small cow; very hardy—more so than the Durham; able to endure our severest winters; and adapting herself even to the feed of our northern pastures. In milking qualities, the Ayrshire excels the Durham—ranking with the best breeds, if not the superior of all.

There are known to the Committee many first rate milch cows of the native breed: and it would be gratifying to them to be able to give some account of the best of them, if they had the means. There is a cow at West Springfield, which has the past season furnished 19 1-2 lbs. of butter from a week's milking. This cow's day of usefulness unfortunately is regarded as past. There is a breed of native cows known generally as the Morris breed, from the fact that Judge Morris originally placed his probate upon it; and a long line of descendants have with remarkable uniformity kept true to the record. Several beautiful specimens of this stock have been in the field at this show. This breed is remarkable for the steady transmission of its good qualities. It is greatly to be desired that, whenever an uncommon animal or breed is found in any part of the county, farmers would take the pains to send an account to the Secretary of the Society to be placed on its files.

It is believed that sufficient attention is not given to the feeding of the cow, nor to the early training of its young. So valuable, so productive is this animal, that no pains should be spared to insure perfect fidelity in these respects. Common pasturage in the summer, and dry fodder in the winter are very apt to make up the account current. Nor is the true comfort of this animal consulted in all cases, as it should be, during the severity of winter. The consequence of all this is, that the income is largely diminished. It should always be borne in mind, that the warmer, or rather the more comfortably, the animal is kept the less fodder is required for its support. Regular feeding and regular and thorough milking are indispensable, to enable the cow to do justice to herself and to her master. It is the remark of the owner of the famous Cramp Cow in England, which stands at the head of the race, that "milch cows are often spoiled for want of patience at the latter end of milking them." We have an account of a cow, which was raised and kept in this State, which gave during so cold a month as January, an average of more than 18 quarts a day. She was fed on three pecks of sugar beets and carrots daily, with good hay, and in the coldest of weather a bucket of warm water with a quart of shorts in it.

The practice of soiling, or feeding with green fodder, is introduced to some extent amongst us; and may safely be recommended, especially where good hill pasturing is not abundant. A judicious and watchful agriculturist has kept a valuable cow in this way during the past season; and has cut over only about a quarter of an acre for the purpose. It is estimated, that the same quantity of land, which would keep three cows soiled, will as pasturing keep but one. Very much remains to be done in order to give high perfection to this, *the animal* of all others for the farmer. Though much has already been accomplished, the subject must be commended to the continued and close attention of our agricultural community.

In behalf of the Committee,
W. B. CALHOUN, Chairman.

HAVE GOOD VINEGAR.

The cowherds on the Alps and in several parts of France, use milk whey to make the sharpest vinegar, and they also extract from it a salt called in pharmacy sugar of milk, which the Swiss doctors consider as the best detergent to purify the blood, and to cure radically the most inveterate cutaneous complaints. The method they use to prepare this salt is this: after having separated all the caseous and oily parts, the whey is clarified and boiled until reduced to one fourth part of the whole, which they deposit in wooden or earthen pans in a cool place. In a short time the saccharine particles are crystalized, the phlegmatic part is then decanted slowly and the sugar is dried upon pieces of grey paper.—This operation may be accelerated by boiling out the whey entirely, but the sugar which remains at the bottom of the kettle is colored and unfit for pharmaceutical purposes; it might, however, answer well for veterinary uses.

The process for making vinegar out of milk is very simple. After having clarified the whey, it is poured into casks with some aromatic plants or elder blossoms, as it suits the fancy, and exposed in open air to the sun, where it soon acquires an uncommon degree of acidity.

The Russians and Tartars make with the whey of their mares' milk a strong and intoxicating liquor, which they call Koumis, and also vinegar, by suffering that substance to pass from the vinous to the acetous fermentation.

Good vinegar is one of the necessary luxuries of the table, and with a little care it is always attainable by those who have apple orchards and cider of their own, and ought to be more generally supplied in our market than it is. When once a cask of good vinegar is procured, there need be no difficulty in keeping it filled with that of the same quality. The farmer should put away his good strong cider in substantial casks under cover, with the bung-hole open to admit the air, and let it gradually undergo the necessary fermentation. If the casks are frequently shaken, and the contents gradually drawn from one to another, the process is hastened. Mix nothing with it; let it be the pure cider. Draw from the hogshead to a barrel, and from the barrel to a five gallon keg, and from that again for the table. It is thus kept stirred and comes in contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere, which will the more speedily *sharpen* it. Keep filling the hogshead with strong, sound cider, as you draw from it to fill the barrel, and the housewife need never spoil her pickles, nor mine host his cabbage, for lack of good vinegar.

SPONGE CAKE. One pound of sugar; half a pound of flour; eight eggs; one teaspoonful of essence of lemon or rose water, and half a nutmeg grated.

Beat the yolks of the eggs, flour, and sugar together; then add the whites beaten to a high froth, when just ready for the oven.

Butter some tin pans and put in the cake mixture rather more than an inch deep.

Bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes; when cold, cut in squares.

MECHANIC ARTS.

LORD ROSSE'S GREAT TELESCOPE.

Astronomy is beginning to awaken much attention in the United States, more than it has ever done since the foundation of our independence. That circumstance speaks volumes for us an enlightened people; for we hold this fact as certain that the moment a desire for information on abstract truth is manifested by a people, they are already invested with the highest attributes of the species as thinking beings, they are no longer bowed down to the positive, necessary things of life, which when monopolizing all attention, limit them to be grovelling propensities of the animal, but they lift their ideas upward into a communion with the Deity—the source of their noblest gift, intelligence.

We find the following notice of a work entitled "*Thoughts on some important points relating to the system of the World by J. P. Nichol, LL. D., Professor of Astronomy, University of Glasgow*" in a recent number of Douglas Jerrold's newspaper. It gives the results together with the author's observations thereon, of observations he had an opportunity of making with Lord Rosse's Telescope. Dr. Nichol is known as the author of some works which have done much to popularize the study of astronomy. In one of these "The Architecture of the Heavens," he has some very peculiar passages regarding Herschel's hypothesis on the *nebulæ* seen to cloud far distant space. Indeed he has done more, perhaps, than any other, to give plausibility to the notion that systems have been formed, and are still in course of being formed, by the gradual condensation of this filamentous matter, through the agency of the all pervading power of gravitation alone. It would seem that these views are now somewhat modified in this latter particular, chiefly, we believe, from the circumstance of the *nebulæ* in the constellation of Orion, having by the aid of Lord R.'s powerful instrument, been resolved into a cluster of stars; each, probably, being the centre of a system, instead of being, as was formerly the opinion, the dissipated material from which order and system were yet to arise. Like, indeed, society in this country (if we may without profaneness make the comparison) which to distant observers has appeared a confused, if not dissipated mass, from which, as they are pleased occasionally to think, order and harmony may, in the course of time, arise; but which on nearer examination is found to have attained a degree of completeness that would peer even with the oldest and most favored. It is not always, however, that we find judges of America and her institutions influenced by the same spirit of candor as animates the author of the work,

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING NOV. 14, 1846.

William Buckminster, Editor.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The whigs, as all parties expected, had their own way on Monday.

Gov. Briggs and Lt. Governor Reed are re-elected by the people by more than seven thousand majority. In this city they had more than three thousand over all other candidates.

Mr Winthrop was re-elected to Congress by nearly the same majority that the Governor had in this city, notwithstanding the wild vote that he gave to raise an army of 50,000 men to prosecute the Mexican war.

Hon. D. P. King it is now believed is elected in the 2d district by a majority of fourteen votes over all others. Mr King did not vote the war bill—why did not the liberty men give him credit for his independence?

Hon. Mr Abbott was chosen in the third district. Mr Palfrey, the whig candidate for Congress, in the *fourth district*, (Middlesex) did not receive support from the *liberty party*—the anti-slavery party—though he has actually done more by precept and by example to abolish slavery than any other man in the State. Mr Palfrey is the gentleman who has actually manumitted and set at liberty *twenty-two human beings* whom he had a right, by the laws of Louisiana, to hold in bondage, or to dispose of at auction. Mr Palfrey, the uncompromising advocate of freedom to the slave, is not supported by anti-slavery votes?

In the ninth district Mr Hale, the whig candidate, appears to be elected by a majority of fifteen votes. Mr Grinnell is elected in the tenth by about 1500.

According to the returns made to the Atlas office it now appears that the whigs have elected nine of the ten members of Congress; and that the fourth is the only district which has not made a choice. Mr Palfrey falls five hundred short of an election.

The Springfield Republican claims the election of both the whig candidates for the Senate in Hampden county. The whig Senators in Franklin are chosen by two or three hundred majority. These added to the five from Suffolk, three from Essex, two from Hampshire, two from Plymouth, three from Bristol, and probably three from Norfolk, two from Barnstable, one from Dukes and Nantucket, would make twenty-five elected by the people—Last year only nine.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE WAR.

It is now clearly settled that the war in which the National Administration is engaged is unpopular. The nation is decidedly opposed to it. What course will the originators of it take? What can be done?

Will Congress still be patient and wait for results; or will its members echo the voice of the yeomanry of our country, and make to tingle the ears of southern politicians whose object is an extension of slave territory to make a market for their surplus black cattle; and at the same time to give a preponderance to those States that count their live stock on taking the census, but never admit that stock to the ballot box.

Our armies are brave and have shed blood enough considering they had nothing to fight for but "glory." Would not a great majority of the men be glad to stop short of the city of Mexico and wear the laurels they have won, among their countrymen at home? Some indeed would continue to fight for the sake of fighting; and in their letters to their friends they express their regret that the city of Monterey was surrendered so soon! They said they wanted to go the whole figure, and show what they could do!

Such sentiments are avowed by men who were storming a city filled with women and old men and children, whose houses were broken down over their heads, and who suffered in common with the men who went armed to the combat! Monterey was to be taken by storm.

Yes, the numerous letters, written by the volunteers in this war, too plainly show the motives that actuate them. They would fight a windmill for "glory." They expressed their fears that the two governments would come to terms before the Rio Grande could be crossed. They wanted to show the world how well they could fight.

But what will Congress do in December? Will the whigs be more bold since the late elections?—Will they dare to stand up strong for the free States and teach slaveholders not to call them "dough faces?" Will the democratic members recollect what they swore to on the last Saturday of the last Session relating to the farther extension of slavery?

Finally, will the instigators of this war incline to persevere now they know for a certainty that the card is working against them? That they can no longer count on the support of the democratic party in the north to aid them to blacken the Californias with their surplus products. Will the administration press hard for farther acquisition of territory that is never to be cursed with institutions that are at war with the spirit of Freedom? The South must now see that it can rely on no aid from the free States to enslave the country;—that its schemes of aggrandisement are too barefaced for people who are awake;—that the bait is not sufficient to cover the book that was intended to draw the free States into an infamous conspiracy against the natural rights of mankind.

☞ The ports in England which own the largest quantity of shipping, are London, 566,152 tons; Newcastle, 208,100; Liverpool, 207,833; Sunderland, 132,070.

In the United States, New York owns 550,359; Boston, 227,893; New Orleans, 169,171; Philadelphia, 130,406; New Bedford, 112,321.

In France, Havre has 78,295,295 tons; Bordeaux 71,788; Marseilles, 64,733; Nantz, 59,58; Brest, 25,488.

DOLLARS AGAINST DIAMONDS. Fifty years ago a gentleman gave his daughter, at her birth, a diamond ring that cost $1500; which stil remains in the family. Another gentleman, at the same time, gave his daughter $1500, which was invested for her use at seven per cent. compound interest. This sum has now accumulated to $44,185 50. The diamond ring has accumulated nothing.

PEACHES IN NOVEMBER. Mr. Gardner Parker of Billerica has kept a quantity of peaches fresh, and in fine order, till the present date. They were laid in a cool and dry place and covered with a blanket. The specimens left here, were duly *examined* and they leave a pleasant memory of the favor which we would acknowledge.

☞ Of the two varieties of apples sent to us by Mr. T. M. Prescott, of Hampton Falls, N. H. sometime since, one is the Danvers Winter Sweeting, an excellent apple. His specimens were very large and fair. It is a very popular fruit and a good bearer. The name of the other variety is not yet ascertained.

A LOAD OF WHEAT. The Rochester Advertiser says that the canal boat Buffalo arrived in that city on Friday morning, last week, with 41,100 bushels of wheat; the largest load that ever paid toll on the canal.

WHEAT FROM VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. A cargo of wheat has been imported from this English settlement. Its cost in England, duty included, is $1,41 per bushel. It is said to be of excellent quality.

NEW YORK. It now appears that the members of the assembly stand 74 whigs to 54 democrats, and the whigs will have a majority on joint ballot, though only one fourth of the Senate was elected this year. The Governor has upwards of 10,000 majority.

IOWA. Nothing certain is known as to the complexion of the legislature, or of the member of Congress who will come from this State. Various rumors are afloat that the whigs have prevailed.

FLORIDA.—The legislature has a democratic majority, but Mr Cabell (whig) is elected to Congress by a majority of 97. Two counties have not made returns but their whole vote will not equal this majority.

MAINE. There is to be another trial for representatives next Monday. The House at present stands 64 whigs to 58 democrats.

ALABAMA. Mr Cottrell (democrat) is elected in Mr Yancey's district by 30 majority.

MICHIGAN. Great changes have taken place in this State, and the whigs may possibly have elected one member of Congress, but the legislature will be democratic.

☞ The New Orleans Times has private advices from the city of Mexico to September 29th; they say Santa Anna left the capital on that morning with 2,000 cavalry and 800 infantry. He could not succeed in raising two millions on a mortgage of church property, as the lien was considered illegal. All he could raise was $27,000.

With this he started for San Luis Potosi, where he will halt and concentrate the whole of the Mexican forces. Instructions have been forwarded to the general commanding the army of the north to make no farther resistance at Saltillo; but to fall back upon San Luis Potosi.

☞ We invite attention to the excellent "Sketches of Middlesex Husbandry," written by the editor of the Courier. The due credit was omitted in a small portion of our last week's edition: but it was corrected after a few of the first numbers were printed.

FATAL ACCIDENT. A man named Lees jumped from the third story of a house in Ann Street on Thursday morning, about three o'clock and fractured his skull. He was said to have had 'the horrors' probably through intemperance. A coroner's jury was summoned.

☞ It is reported that but few of the Mexicans have remained in Monterey since it was taken. The people here are said to be more civilized than those found at Camargo and at Matamoros.

☞ Clark's Ink Factory was destroyed by Fire on Thursday night. It stood on the corner of Lenox and Suffolk streets.

☞ Eggs are scarce and bring good prices; look out for Thanksgiving.

☞ Gen. Cass is expected to deliver an address in this city in the latter part of the month.

ARMY REPORTS. The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following correspondence:—

Monterey, MEXICO, Oct. 12, 1846. A mail which was sent from Camargo by a Mexican express rider for the army, about the 21st ult., and which, it is believed contained important despatches for General Taylor, besides many private letters, was taken by the enemy and conveyed to Ampudia, who received it on the day of the capitulation. Whether the Mexican mail-rider was killed, as is pretended, or carried the mail of his own accord to Ampudia, is not known; but certain it is that the mail is in possession of the enemy. After the Mexican army had retired to Saltillo, Gen. Taylor, hearing of the loss of the mail, sent a messenger to Ampudia, and requested him to return the private correspondence. The self-appointed post-master general of our army replied, through a Mr. Faullac, that a mail had been taken and received by him, but that he had forwarded the bag to Santa Anna! Mr. Faullac, however, hoped soon to have the pleasure either of sending back the private correspondence, or of bringing it in person. It is to be hoped that after Ampudia and all his officers and concubines and Santa Anna, shall have read these letters, they will be returned to us. The ladies who have husbands or lovers in the army, will have the satisfaction of knowing that their letters have been read by the illustrious Ampudia. It is to be hoped that our wives have written us very becoming letters and that they have been mum on family secrets. You may ask how the mail came to be entrusted to a Mexican, or to one man, to be carried a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, through a country filled with rancheros, and particularly at a time when Gen. Taylor was anxiously expecting instructions from Washington. I will answer this, if not to your satisfaction, at least to the best of my knowledge and information. The economical quartermaster at Camargo was enabled to hire the Mexican to run the gauntlet for *fifteen dollars*, whereas if an escort had been sent up with it, the expense would have amounted to—just nothing at all. No American citizen could be hired to take the mail through alone for $100; but it should be obvious to any one, that it was very imprudent to risk a mail to such a chance.

The wounded are doing well—better than was at first expected. Major Lear, who was so horribly wounded through the mouth, the ball coming out at the back part of the neck, shattering the jaw-bone and palate, will, it is hoped, recover. His son, a young gentleman of twenty, is fortunately with him. Gen. Butler, who was shot through the leg, is recovering fast, and begins to attempt, in his impatience to be on his legs again, to hobble about his room.

Gen. Taylor keeps his own counsel respecting the nature of the instructions received from Washington. Something is brewing, however, and I can see that some movement is soon to be made, though none has yet been ordered.

Monterey, Oct. 16. Gen. Wool crossed the Rio Grande thirteen days ago, on his way to Monterey. A train of fifteen hundred mules arrived from Camargo a day or two since, with provisions. Two thousand mules have been hired at this place, for the use of the army, at 37 1-2 cents per day each.

Lieut. Graham's remains were followed to the grave, three days since, by Gen. Taylor and nearly all the officers.

Two important mails have been captured from us within a month. The last was taken out of the mule train.

Santa Anna is at San Luis Potosi, but is doing nothing. He sustains Ampudia in his late conudct. The fever and ague is spreading through the army at a fearful rate.

FLORIDA. The Jacksonville News, Democrat, gives returns for Congress from the whole State, except the counties of Dade and St. Lucie, and makes Cabell's (Whig) majority 97. The two counties lacking, do not give as many votes as Mr. Cabell's majority now is. The Democrats probably have majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

MACKEREL ING. The weather has held out unusually mild up to the present time, and a large quantity of mackerel have been taken in the Bay within a few weeks. During the last week, several vessels from Truro caught each a hundred wash barrels in a day. [Barnstable Patriot.

A gentleman in South Market street, on Friday last week, arrested a fellow who was in the act of picking his pocket, but he foolishly allowed him to go at liberty with an admonition.

At a town meeting, held on Monday afternoon, the inhabitants of Chelsea, voted *unanimously*, to direct the Selectmen to prosecute all violations of the License law in that town.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN. At the election on Monday, the inhabitants voted, by a majority of *twenty-three*, to apply to the Legislature for a city charter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Steamship Britannia arrived on Saturday morning, in seventeen and a half days from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 20th ult.

The news is important in a commercial point of view. Grain and Flour are still on the rise. The advance in Wheat since the last arrival averages 5s. per quarter, Indian Corn 2s. Cotton has advanced full three-eighths of a penny per pound.

The Money Market is depressed, partly in consequence of the prospective withdrawal of bullion to America.

A rumor has been prevalent and seems rather to gain ground that the English Government contemplates opening their ports for the admission of all kinds of grain duty free.

The sales of Cotton during the fortnight, since the departure of the Caledonia, had been 150,000 bales, of which speculators had taken 61,000 bales and exporters 3900, leaving for manufacturers 85,100 bales. Prices advanced 1-8d previous to the arrival of the Caledonia on the 14th, after which the market became more excited and prices advanced another 1-8d.

The sugar and coffee markets were declining in England. Beef and Pork had declined; Lard was 2s, and Tallow 5s 6d per cwt. higher, from short supplies and heavy demand. Cheese had advanced 4s to 4s 6d per cwt.

Freights at Liverpool were very dull, and great difficulty was found in loading vessels, even under engagement to allow articles affected by the new tariff to remain on board until it comes into operation.

The Great Britain remained on shore; she had moved 100 yards nearer the shore and had from 10 to 12 feet water in the hold. Extensive preparations of machinery, breakwaters, tanks, &c., were making to get her off, but they could not be put in practical execution under six weeks.

THE CAMBRIA, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, 15 days from Boston, having encountered several heavy gales but sustained no damage. The packet ship Yorkshire, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th, in 21 days, and the Marmion on the 8th, in 19 days.

The weather had been very stormy in Europe, and British vessels arriving from all parts of the world report an immense number of wrecks on the ocean.

The British government is giving employment to immense numbers of Irish peasantry, in order to relieve the distress for food in that country.—They were principally employed in making bridges and public roads, and in improving the land by draining and sub-draining.

IRELAND is not the only portion of the Queen's realms invaded by famine. In the Highlands of Scotland immense destitution exists, and there as in Ireland, the poor have been reduced to the sad extremity of existing without the potato.

The London Times has sent a reporter to the Highlands, who gives an awfully graphic sketch of the want of food among the peasantry, which exists there.

The fear of famine has overtaken the 'canaille' PARIS, and riots have been the consequence.—In every great metropolis there are to be found numberless discontented spirits on the alert for a 'row,' in order to have a plausible excuse for appropriating the property of others for their own purposes. The pretext of scarcity in the matter of food is just the sort of excuse which such persons can set up with impunity, and they are not slow to take advantage of it. The mob entered some bakers shops, stopped some carriages, and attempted to form barricades; but the military were in attendance, and quiet was eventually restored. In some of the French provincial towns, a similar spirit of discontent has become apparent.

THE MONTPENSIER MARRIAGE is consummated. The great object of Louis Philippe's ambition is gratified—a French prince stands on the footsteps of the Spanish throne. Much ink has been spilt in this controversy between the London and the Paris 'redacteurs.' It has been a fine theme in these dull times for the professional politicians, and they have turned it on both sides to the best account. The Duke obtains, with his young bride, who is only 14 years of age, and the sister of Queen Isabella, a fortune of $7,000,000. She is besides worth more than the Queen, for she is a prettier girl, and is more intelligent and good tempered.

The European Times says:—"the marriage, it is said, will, and has produced a feeling of estrangement between the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries.

The London papers mention the arrival of two vessels from Boston with ice, and of the packet-ship Northumberland, from New York, with 5000 bbls. flour and a large quantity of cheese.

THE COUNT DE [MONTEMOLIN. It is stated, on what we believe to be unquestionable authority, that the French Government, or, in other words, his Majesty Louis Philippe, has demanded the surrender of Don Carlos Louis Comte Montemolin by the English Cabinet. We hear that the reply of Lord Palmerston to this monstrous request was the only one a British Minister ought to make—that England was a free country, and that any foreigner, no matter what might be his political opinions, was entitled to an asylum so long as he respected our laws.

BELGIUM. There is great, dreadful, misery in Flanders, occasioned principally by the scarcity of food, and by the throwing out of work between 100,000 and 200,000 persons, in consequence of the adoption of machinery in spinning cotton. The price of corn is higher in Belgium than in either France or England.

CROPS IN PORTUGAL. Our Lisbon correspondent says:—the failure of the crops of all kinds of grain has caused a very considerable rise in the price of bread; and that failure, coupled with the deterioration of potatoes, not in particular districts, as occurred last year, but generally throughout the country, has excited serious apprehensions of a scarcity of food. Accounts from Berlin state that the price of food in Prussia is extremely high, the rye crop having failed. In Belgium and the north of France the potato crop is reported to be not only good, but abundant; the unsound crop of last year being succeeded by one perfectly healthy.

A recent letter from China says that the competition between the Americans and the British is so great, that the former are selling their cotton at a dead loss, in the hope of driving the latter out of the market: but it is said there is little chance of that, as the British have the advantage of drawing their cotton from India, the nearest market.

The great heat of the summer lately ended, as compared with that of 1845, has been the subject of much remark. In August the temperature was five degrees, and last month (September) six degrees higher than the corresponding months of last year.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA. A Constantinople letter of Sept. 26, states that the Porte had received intelligence of a new and considerable advantage gained by the Circassians over the Russians. It appears that the fort of Asahseck, near Abaskh, being short of provisions, the government sent out a foraging party, which fell in with a body of Schamyl's men, and after a short but severe conflict the Russians were driven back within the fort. The Circassians then beseiged the place, opening a heavy fire upon the citadel.

An accident favored the assailants. A lighted match fell on the powder magazine, and caused its explosion, whereby 33 Russian officers and 200 men were killed. The Circassians took advantage of the confusion, rushed into the fort, and, having put all the rest of the garrison to the sword, completely demolished the citadel. According to the same letter, the whole of Daghestan has revolted, and chosen Schamyl for its chief. He is believed to be meditating an attack on Georgia.

A new comet was discovered at Rome about eight in the evening of the 23d ult. It was advancing rapidly in a western direction toward the equator, parallel with Tau in Ursa Major. It is nebulous, and throws very little light.

The Grand Council of the Swiss Canton of Berne has issued an ordinance which emancipates the Jews from several oppressive obligations previously imposed on them, as to the mode of conducing their commercial transactions.

A number of Catholic missionaries have recently been sent from this country to the United States. The religious newspapers boast that the Catholics are gaining immense success in America.

A letter from Constantinople, published in one of the newspapers, states that the American missionaries have had great success in converting the people. They have already effected 6000 conversions, 3000 being of Armenians, and the rest of Turks, Jews and Greeks. Another letter says that the Americans have no success at all, and are very unpopular.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET, Oct. 20. During the week ending October 13, Indian Corn advanced 2s to 3s per quarter, and very little was left upon the market. About 15,000 barrels of States Flour in bond sold on the 13th at 33s, which was an advance on previous prices of 1s. Indian corn still attracted considerable attention; the small quantity remaining here moves off in retail parcels at 52s to 54s, whilst cargoes floating bring 43s to 44s, and those near at hand 46s to 48s per 480 lbs.

At the market held on the 16th inst. Irish Flour upon a moderate demand was 1s per sack, and free brands of States and Canadian 6d per bbl dearer; States Flour likewise in bond, was held on higher terms, and a very few holders being disposed to sell, scarcely any business was transacted therein. The stock of Indian Corn lying here, being nearly exhausted, would sell readily at an improvement of 1s per 480 lbs.

The average price of wheat for the week ending Oct. 3, was 54s, and for the week ending Oct. 10, 56s 10d. The duty on foreign wheat had consequently fallen to 5s per quarter and on colonial to 1s per qr.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct 16. After the arrival of the steamer on Wednesday prices advanced 1-8d per lb. on previous sales.

Oct. 19. The market continues firm and sales to-day are 12,000 bales.

PRICE OF POTATOES THIS YEAR AND LAST. The kemps last year in the north Haymarket sold from 1s. 9d. to 11d. a measure; this year they bring 4s. 8d. to 5s; short tops 3s. 6d. to 4s., last year they sold for 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; cups then brought only 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; this year they are 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. Hay and straw are cheaper this year than last, but turnips are dearer.

FROM MEXICO. Letters and despatches from the American squadron off Vera Cruz, have been received at the Navy Department. The Union says of them—

Despatches have been received from our squadron off Vera Cruz. Along with these letters, journals have been transmitted, from which the following extracts have been made. Before the battle, Ampudia boasted that we should be defeated, and not one of our troops would be left to taste of the waters of the Rio Grande. And since the Mexicans were driven from Monterey, they are misrepresenting every thing—making our loss to be 1500—and some say 3000—and stating that they left behind them only about six pieces of artillery, not fit for use. Private letters from Vera Cruz, however, appreciate the depth of the blow they have sustained—Monterey being considered one of the strongest places in the world, &c. &.

The following is a translation of the official despatch of Gen. Ampudia to the Mexican Secretary of War, announcing the surrender of Monterey:—

Most Excellent Sir,—After a brilliant defence, in the course of which the enemy was repulsed with the loss of fifteen hundred men, from various posts, he succeeded in possessing himself of the height commanding the Bishop's Palace, and another to the south of it, and likewise of a detached breastwork, called the Teneria, and continuing his attacks through the houses, which he pierced in a direction towards the centre of the city, he succeeded in posting himself within half gun-shot of the principal square, where the troops were posted, who suffered much from the hollow shot.

Under these circumstances, I was requested by various principal officers to endeavor to come to such terms as would diminish our losses; for to open our way with the bayonet, surrounded as we were by entrenched enemies, would have resulted in the dispersal of the troops, and nothing of the *materiel* would have been saved. These considerations having been weighed by me, I also took into view what the city suffered, and would suffer from the attacks, by the piercing of the houses, as well as the destruction by the bombs; the scarcity of ammunition which was beginning to be felt; the provisions which we were loosing as the enemy's lines approached the centre; the distance from our supplies, and finally, that to protract this state of things for two or three days, even if it were possible to do so, could not end in triumph, and I consented to open propositions, which resulted in the annexed terms of capitulation.

Your excellency will perceive that they preserve the honor of the nation and that of the army; and it is to be observed that if they do not grant as much as was perhaps expected, that of itself proves the superiority of the enemy, not in valor, which he displayed in most of the combats, but in his position within the squares of pierced masonry, which surrounded the square and cut off any supplies of provisions, wood; or other articles necessary to subsistence.

With the greatest regret the army withdraws from their capital, abundantly watered with its blood, leaving under the guaranty of the promises of the American Generals the severly wounded and the neighboring population of the states, whose civil authorities will continue in the exercise of their functions. Tomorrow I shall continue my march to Saltillo, where I will await the orders of the supreme government. And in communicating this to you, for the information of his Excellency the President, I have the honor to reiterate the assurances of my highest respect. PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.

God and Liberty! Headquarters in Monterey, September 25, 1846.

The following is the proclamation of General Salas, the acting President, to the people of Mexico, announcing the loss of Monterey:—

Mexicans!—A government established against the will of the nation is interested in concealing from it events which are disastrous to it; above all, when the responsibility of their occurrence must fall upon the government. A government whose sentiments and interests are no other than those of the nation, and which has emanated from the movement by which it threw off its oppressors, has no need to conceal anything from it, for the nation itself must combat for its preservation and for its honor.

Mexicans!—Monterey has fallen. It was not enough to defy death, as our valiant fellow-countrymen did, for four days; it was necessary to do more to defy want in every shape, and the insufficiency of means of resistance. The intention of the enemy to occupy the whole republic is manifest; but the government is determined to triumph or perish with the Republic. Partial disasters are of no importance; the Spanish nation suffered much more in the space of six years, and the result of her heroic efforts, and the co-operation of all her sons, was that she bones of half a million of unjust invaders whiten the fields of Pensacola. Shall we become unworthy of independence by not showing ourselves sons worthy of their fathers? That Independence was won by us alone, only after ten years of constancy; and it is not possible that any organized nation should show less strength than its oppressed sons, such as our first leaders were.

Mexicans!—The time to act has come. Will you suffer your population to be decimated, sending it to perish by handsfull on the frontier, one to-day another to-morrow, and to perish less by the enemies' ball, than by neglect? The government will exert all its power in the defence of rights; but it has a right to expect that indifference or inactive contemplation shall not be the recompence of its plan of operations; for the nation will prefer that not one stone should be left on another, rather than behold its sovereignty, its rights and its temples, trampled under foot. The invincible general called by it to place himself at the head of the troops, is resolved not to survive the dishonor of his country.

Will it be less so? No. Our blood and our property will be the sacrifice that we offer up; and when you are in the full enjoyment of the rights which you claimed, I do not doubt of your co-operation, and with it we will snatch from fortune a complete victory, which in the end will insure us existence and honor.

JOSE MARIANO DE SALAS.

Mexico, Sept. 30, 1846.

FROM MONTERREY. The Louisville Journal says on the authority of two gentlemen who left Monterey on the 6th ult., that nothing important had transpired subsequently to the battle. The officers of the army were under the impression that the armistice would be suffered to expire by its own limitation, and that no movement would be made for a considerable time afterward. The order from Washington city to break off the armistice and move on will disappoint them agreeably or disagreeably.

FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY. The dates from Monterey are to October 16. Lieutenant Graham, of the 4th Infantry, died on the 11th, universally lamented. The wounded generally were doing well. Accounts in the Picayune, from the troops on the Rio Grande, are truly distressing. The sickness at Camargo is represented to be frightful, and the fever and ague is spreading rapidly through the army at Monterey.

The army was sitting down inactively, waiting farther orders. A number of Mexicans had been murdered in the neighborhood of Monterey by outlaws. On the 4th, the Mexican officers called on Gen. Worth to take leave of him. As they were riding away through the Plaza, a volunteer shot one of them through the heart. He was arrested—he is in prison, and will be hung undoubtedly.

A sentiment seems prevalent in the army that to conquer peace, a more decisive blow must be struck at Tampico and Vera Cruz. Lieut. Armstead arrived at Monterey on the 12th with despatches from Washington for Gen. Taylor, and he was taking his measures accordingly and preparing for resuming hostilities.

A mail sent from Camargo 21st Sept., for the army, was taken by the enemy, and delivered to Ampudia, for the private correspondence in it. This Mail has been forwarded to Santa Anna. About 2000 mules had been hired at Monterey, for the use of the United States army, and 1500 had arrived from Camargo. Another mail for the army, which left Camargo the 5th Oct., was captured by the enemy.

The Mexicans were reported to be evacuating Saltillo, without a blow in defence, and were destroying every thing that could be of service to the American forces. They were falling back upon San Luis Potosi, which city they were fortifying *a la* Monterey. Santa Anna is reported at San Luis Potosi, but doing nothing.

The store-ship Relief arrived at Pensacola Oct. 30th, nine days from Vera Cruz. When the Relief left, Com. Conner was preparing for another attack on Alvarado, and he would lead it in person. The Princeton left Pensacola 31st, with government despatches for Commodore Conner.

Our government has put an end to the pretended neutrality of Yucatan. In consequence of an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Marshal at New Orleans on the 3d inst., seized a Yucatanese schooner, the Ventura, Capt. Durantes, which had arrived there that day from Campeachy and Sisal. She had $7000 in specie and a lot of logwood on board. Most of the specie had been landed before the seizure.

FROM THE ARMY. The number of our men killed and wounded, so far as ascertained, is 571. Many of the wounded are dying. Wherever a bone was touched it was found difficult to effect a recovery of the patient. The number of killed and wounded on the side of the Mexicans is believed to be about 1200. There was no bound to hard fighting; The volunteers, when inside the city, exposed themselves as little as possible in the streets. They would enter a house at the extreme end of a street and fight their way from house to house—now on the roof and now in the interior—using the rifle with deadly effect all the time, and this accounts for the greater loss of their enemy. To their credit be it said, they never, in any instance resorted to plunder.

The following is the disposition of the army at Monterey: Gen. Worth's division with which is Blanchard's company of Louisiana Volunteers, attached to the 7th Regiment, garrisons the city. The 1st, 3d, and 4th Regiments, and the brigade of Artillery, with Gen. Taylor's staff, are encamped about four miles north of the city. The Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia Volunteers are encamped a mile still further north of the city.

Commodore Sloat, the capturer of California, has arrived at his residence at Staten Island. The Commercial Advertiser states that while at Washington the Commodore had an interview with the President, in which he was assured, with very complimentary expressions, that all his acts were approved—that he had in fact anticipated the instructions which the government had sent to him.

ANECDOTE OF PRINCE ALBERT. The Literary Gazette relates the following: When Mr. Schonbein attended at Osborne House to exhibit the qualities of his gun-cotton to Prince Albert, he offered to explode a portion on the hand of Colonel B——; but the gallant Colonel recoiled from the experiment and would have nothing to do with the novel power. Prince Albert himself, however, submitted to the test; and off went the cotton, without smoke, stain, or burning of the skin. Thus encouraged, the Colonel took his turn; but whether the material was changed for the coarser preparation, it gave him such a singing that he leaped up with a cry of pain. A hearty laugh was all the commisseration he received. After this, Mr. S. loaded a fowling piece with cotton in place of powder, and the Prince fired both ball and shot from it with the usual effect and perfect impunity.

DERELECTIONS FROM THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT. Yesterday two pieces of vesting were stolen from the store of the Messrs Skinner, 37 Washington street, and a piece of black satin from the store of Shepard Symonds, 3 North Market street. Last evening a blue cloak mysteriously left No. 9 Purchase street, and a sack was missing from 12 Kingston street. No. 18 Lynde street was also an unfortunate house, a cloak and a surtout having "taken unto themselves wings." These diminutive derelections from duty are daily distressing many of our deceived citizens, and it becomes our duty to impress upon the minds of all door-keepers to keep their doors done up tight. [Transcript.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF NEW YORK. Mr. Young, the governor elect of New York, was recently attacked with a severe hemorrhage at the lungs, as we learn by the Albany correspondence of the New York Herald. A letter in that paper yesterday says that the physician of Mr. Young has stated that "it was necessary to bleed him almost to death, in the arm, in order to stop the hemorrhage" with which he had been attacked.

DRESS OF MEXICAN WOMEN. Gowns are not known. A chemise with short sleeves and a short petticoat, with the *Ribosa* for the head, and sometimes folded over the bosom, is the entire outfit. It startles one frequently to hear the noble Castilian rolling from lips whence appearances would teach you to expect nothing but the harsh gutturals of our aborigines. Many of them are darker than our Indians, and the African blood is plainly marked.

BUSINESS ON THE CANALS. The tide of business which is poured in swelling volume through our canals, may be estimated by the following statement of receipts at the Albany office during the last week:

Canal Receipts for the 1st week in November.—99,602 bbls of flour, 334 do ashes, 173 do pork, 173 do beef, 1,197,200 lbs of cheese, 540,700 do butter, 206,800 do lard, 108,300 do wool, 109,044, bu. wheat, 26,649 do corn, 89,093 do barley. [Albany Atlas, Monday.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ALGER'S BOMB-CANNON. The experiments with the new 12 inch cannon, recently cast at Alger's foundry, were resumed at South Boston Point on Wednesday, and continued until yesterday afternoon. In all, it has been fired 93 times, at different elevations, with various charges, and fuses calculated to burn different lengths of time. The main experiment was tried yesterday with perfect success, with the regular service charge. [Post.

By the late earthquake in Tuscany more than 8000 persons have been reduced to beggary.—The Grand Duke has rendered a decree, announcing that the houses destroyed are to be reconstructed without any additional tax to the country. The inhabitants of the different villages destroyed are to be exempt from all taxation until 1848. The port of Leghorn is to furnish building materials free of duty to all who need them. [London Daily News.

The price of Flour in this city and in New York has receded to very nearly what it was before the arrival of the Britannia. We don't think the "speculators" have made much.

THE LOAN. Various subscriptions have been sent on to Washington from this city, amounting in all to nearly a million of dollars,—perhaps more, and the prospect of success for the whole loan, or a large part of it at any rate, are better than they were. There is no combination among the banks not to loan on the stock, as stated in one of the papers. The banks will take it if they can make anything by it. The possibility that the amount may be called for in specie, has been spoken of freely, and with this impression, it has been said that the banks would not loan on it, and some bank officers have very likely said the same thing. We have heard other bank officers say exactly the opposite.

There is a general desire that the money should be furnished among our banks and moneyed men. They think it would be a misfortune if the government could not get money at six per cent. Yet they will all and each take care of themselves according to their own views. [Journal of Commerce.

CAPE COD BRANCH RAILROAD. The Barnstable Patriot announces that the building of this road is actually put under contract, and that every endeavor on the part of its directors will be made to expedite its progress and completion.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE. A man named John Henry, recently died in the poor house of Trenton township, who owned one-third of the acres upon which Trenton now stands!

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Frederick Wright to Miss Mary Jane Prince; Mr. Albion P. Bessey to Mrs. Rosina W. Walker.

On Sunday, at the Stone Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Parkman, Mr. Francis P. Wells to Miss Mary Ann F. Smith, daughter of Martin Smith.

4th inst., at Grace Church, by Rev. Mr. Butler and Rev. Mr. Clarke, Rev. George D. Wildes, Rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, to Herriette, daughter of Benjamin Howard, Esq.

28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Morril, Mr. Levi J. Seavey to Miss Caroline G. Howe.

In Charlestown, by Rev. M. Hawes, Mr. Francis P. Rogers to Miss Mercy Folsom; Mr. George Munn to Miss Catharine Maloy; Mr. Herman Linstet to Miss Sarah McGee.

In Salem, 8th inst., Mr. Henry A. Colburn, to Miss Rebecca A. Hiltz.

In Danvers, Mr. James F. McIntire to Miss Margaret Symmes; Mr. Robbins Raymond to Miss Elizabeth Shaw.

In Worcester, Nov. 4th, by Rev. Mr. Bridge, Mr. Leonard Ware, of Worcester, to Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Col. George Moore.

In Boylston, Nov. 2d, by Rev. Wm. H. Sandford, Mr. Alphony Seaver, of Worcester, to Miss Eliza J. Wright, of Farmington, Me.

In Marlborough, Nov. 2d, by Rev. Mr. Allen of Northboro', Mr. William A. Rich to Miss Mary Ann Dalrymple.

In Ipswich, by Rev. Mr. Kimball, Mr. Albert Stoddard, of South Braintree, to Miss Adeline Potter, of Ipswich.

In Newburyport, Capt. John M. Coffin to Miss Eliza Williams.

In Newbury, by Rev. Horatio Merrill, Mr. B. Abbott Follansbee to Miss Almo Hall, daughter of the late Ebenezer Poore, Esq., all of West Newbury.

In Amesbury, by Rev. J. B. Hadley, Mr. James R. Blake, of Salisbury, to Miss Mary Jane Goodrich, of Amesbury.

In Haverhill, Mr. Harrison H. Lake to Miss Deborah A. Newcomb; Mr. Henry A. Bodwell, of Methuen, to Miss Myra J. Day, of Boxford.

In Northampton, 2d inst., Francis H. Dewey, Esq., of Worcester, son of Judge Dewey, to Miss Frances A., only daughter of John Clark, Esq., of N.

In Belgrade, Maine, Mr. Enos Wilder, of North Bridgewater, to Miss Emily T. Packard, of B.

There was a couple wild with joy,
In courtship when progressing,
All pleasure seem'd without alloy,
Such sympathy possessing.

'Twas hop'd that Hymen's silken bands
Might make this couple milder!
But ah! how vain are dreams of man!
Alas! they both are *Wilder!*

In Portland, 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Nichols, Horace Brooks, Esq., of New York, to Miss Mary O., daughter of the late Andrew L. Emerson.

In Williamsburg, N. Y., 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Houghton, Mr. James Breck, of Boston, to Miss Sarah D., daughter Jason W. Houghton, Esq., of Milton, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 5th inst., Mrs. Maria M., widow of the late Mr. Charles Winslow, 55.

6th inst., of lung fever, Robert Williams, son of Mr. Walter Baker of Dorchester, 13.

On Monday last, George S., son of Mr. C. W. Cuming, 4 years 8 months.

7th inst., Miss Susan Bass, 36.

In Woburn, 8th inst., George K., son of Walter Frost, 2½ years.

In Medfield, 18th ult, Experience B., consort of John Harmstad, 70.

In Northboro', Oct. 26th, Mrs. Clarisa S. Marden, wife of Charles W. Marden, 28.

In Malden, 27th ult., Mrs. Hannah Rich, 80 years 10 months.

In South Boston, 7th inst., Caroline L. M., wife of William A. Bowder, and daughter of William Horn, of Watertown, 20.

In Chelsea, 6th inst., Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Robert and Mary Ann Cummings, 15.

In Charlestown, 11th inst., Georgianna Chase, 4 years 4 months; Edward W. Little, 30; Mrs. Susanna Looke, 57.

In Norwich, Ct., 31st ult., Mr. Lewis Raymond, 29.

In Providence, 8th inst., Capt. William Pratt, of ship Floridian, of New York, formerly of Essex, Ct., 47.

In Roxbury, 3d inst., Isaac P. Townsend, Esq., 62.

In Rutland, 8th inst., Mrs. Eunice, wife of Mr. John Carter, formerly of Leominster, 68.

In Cambridge, very suddenly, on the 8th inst., Joshua Sawin, an upright, highly esteemed and much respected citizen, 70.

In Uxbridge, after a lingering illness of two years, Mr. Amasa Dudley, 54.

In Worcester, Nov. 3d, Sarah J., daughter of Mr. Leonard White, 5 years.

In Haverhill, Mr. Henry S., son of Mr Ezekiel Grodrich, aged 23—Mr. G. was an 'enterprising carpenter, who had large contracts for many hundred doors and work for buildings going up in the new city. He injured his hand with a circular saw and lockjaw ensued.

Number of Deaths in this City, for the week ending Nov. 7, 66; Males

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1846. Correspondence the New York Express. The sun deigned to ne a few hours today, for which we are all grateful; but the weather is hot as July in un. The Military and City authorities in , with the Executive and Cabinet, and the vernment officials generally, today attended terment of Col. Cross. The display was t imposing; and the deceased has been hon- with all the ceremonies due to a brave man ing in his country's service. Col. Cross was sident of the city, and was highly esteemed all who knew him. He leaves those to urn his loss who were bound to him by the closest relations of life. It needs all the pa- and dumb show of martial life, and all "the p and circumstance of glorious war," to ompile one to its bereavements.

The Circuit Court room was well attended morning in expectation that the trial of ex- ernor Thomas of Maryland might come on. Judge Cranch was not able to be present, Judge Dunlop cannot sit in the case, and so rial is postponed. Ex-Governor McDowell gusta, father of Mrs. Thomas, was present. Circuit Court adjourned at an early hour to d the funeral ceremonies of Col. Cross. Thomas trial is postponed to the March which commences the fourth Monday in month.

FIRE. The alarm of fire about one o'clock erday, came from a three-story dwelling se in the rear of No. 10 and 12 Harrison eet, and was caused by the upper story tak- fire from the chimney. The fire was extin- shed with trifling damage.

About half past eleven o'clock on Saturday ning, two barns and other outbuildings on zanne street, Cambridgeport, belonging to . Tufts, were burnt, with hay and a horse, en hogs and a cow. Engines were on the from Boston, Brookline, Roxbury, Charles- n and Brighton. Loss about $1,500; in- leading from Worcester to Boston.

Concord. We hear that a person who been employed about the premises was ar- d on the Mill Dam soon after the fire, and e confessed that he had set it, and that he paid $18 for doing the deed by an individ- who wished to marry Mrs. Tufi's daughter, whose suit had been rejected. [Post.

NEW YORK. The majority for Mr. Young is ven at 10,876. The Albany Argus gives Mr. Hungerford, in the 19th Congressional rict, and admits that the delegation will 23 Whigs and 11 Democrats.

the House of Assembly, the Whigs will about 18 majority, which will give to them rty of 8 in joint ballot. A United States ator is to be chosen at the next session of Legislature.

The Tribune and the Albany Journal still the adoption of the new constitution. The and west, it is said, very generally voted The vote for the constitution in the city New York was 7451, against 25,468—ma- ity 18,017.

The newly formed charter for the city of New has been rejected. But a small vote was n upon the question.

NEW YORK. The first election in the new state of for Governor, Legislature, and two mem- of the next Congress, was held on the 26th A letter from Burlington to the St. Louis blican gives a list of twenty Whigs chosen lower House, and nine to the Senate.— ty is a majority in the former branch and the latter, and the letter writer claims a ty of the Legislature on joint ballot, which secure the election of two Whigs to the d States Senate. Mr. McKnight, the candidate for Governor, is also said to be , as well as Mr. Hedrick, one of the candidates for Congress.

the meeting of the Lexington Railroad ation, at the Fichburgh depot, on Thurs- the directors were authorized to issue bonds mount not exceeding sixty thousand dol- s, in three or five years, secured by a mort- of the road and franchise. These bonds ble the directors to pay up the debts of eration, and the prospective success of erprise will warrant their final redemption. the opening of the road, the trains have well filled, and the fullest anticipations of nds realized. [Aurora.

FIRM AT ALEXANDRIA. We have had a from the southeast, and various other points compass, ever since Saturday last. On ay night last the wind was very severe, w down two unfinished frame houses, ed fences and trees, and dismasted a er in the river below the town. The tide n high, overrunning the wharves and of the warehouses. We heard, however, damage from the tide up to the time when per was put to press. [Alexandria Gaz-

NICE POINT IN LAW. In Ohio, a black or person is not allowed to be a witness in se where a white person is a party. In a case, a hand employed on board a canal brought a suit against the boat for wages. itness relied on was a colored man, and ney for the defence objected to his tes- But the Justice decided that a canal white person in the meaning of the law; mony of witness was heard, and a ver- dered for the plaintiff in attachment.

THE BLOCKWELL ISLAND VOTERS. We un- d that an indictment has been found McLaughlin, the deputy keeper, who rge of the thirteen prisoners brought over penitentiary on the night previous to ction. The convicts are now in the . It is said Alderman Benson is making investigations in the matter, and that other gentlemen of distinction besides Mc- n, will be implicated. [New York Tri-

MORALITY. We learn that J. P. Williston, of Northampton, has made a donation of sand dollars to "Knox College," sit- in Galesburgh, Knox county, Illinois.— stitution is one of those aided by the So- ty promoting Collegiate and Theological ion in the West. [Atlas.

ACCIDENT. A man in the employ of Alvan y, truckman, had his leg badly broken at of Long Wharf, Tuesday morning. He ading a freight of stones, when one from the side of truck and jammed his inst another, crushing it in a severe man-

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MUNICIPAL COURT—WEDNESDAY.
[Judge Cushing presiding.]

Patrick Burke, convicted of larceny, tenced to the House of Correction 9 months.

Ham, larceny, 8 ditto.

Lane, assault and battery on a watch- months ditto.

Elijah Trask, indicted for burglary ary in the shoe store of Thomas Smith, his former plea for that of guilty of simple of one pair of boots. Under the circumstan- e case, the Court accepted the plea.

John H. Ferris was found guilty of into the store of John P. Rice, 80 Wash- and stealing therefrom.

, alias Matthew Brady, was found guilty $46 from the person of Thomas Cos-

For highway robbery. Isaiah Parks was trial for robbing and assaulting William , in Albany street. Mr. Briggs is a shoe- plain, unsophisticated countryman, and upon the stand nearly five hours, by the counsel. His statement of the robbery, substance, that after walking from East ter to the city, arriving here a little after last Friday morning, he met the prisoner in street and asked him the way to Washing- ome other street. Parks volunteered to go , but after accompanying him a short dis- ked for money. Mr. Briggs took from his ket a shot pouch, containing two or three n change, which Parks instantly grabbed, to his heels. Briggs pursued, when the uddenly turned, and planted an "astonisher" e, which for a time rather stunned him. as then seized by some people in the street. used is an Irishman. [Mail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ground and Lump Plaster.

300 Tons Lump Plaster; 400 Casks Ground Plaster; 100 bbls do do; 100 tons do do, in bulk, fresh and fine for farmers' use.

The subscribers keep on hand a large supply of this article which they will sell at the lowest prices and deliver at the different Rail Road stations or to vessels in any quantity. For sale at wharf adjoining Warren Bridge, Boston, by C. YOUNG & CO 6m o31

Wanted.

AN an English and W. I. Goods Store, an active and honest young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given.

One who has some knowledge of the business would be preferred.

Inquire at this Office. n14

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTON.

Known by the name of the Mackay Farm situated near the centre of the town.—Said farm is one of the best fruit farms in Massachusetts. A large part of the purchase money might remain on mortgage if desired. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES JOHNSON, on the premises. n14 3w*

Farm for sale in Methuen, Mass.

Containing ninety-three acres of good land, well wooded; a house and barn and out-buildings. It is pleasantly situated on Spicket river, a mile and a half from Methuen village, and three miles from the "New City." Payments made easy. Inquire of JOSEPH SNELLING, on the premises. n14 3w*

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction on the 30th day of November instant, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a neat well finished House, with suitable Barn, and six acres of first rate land, well stocked with Fruit Trees of the choicest kind and a good well of soft water, situated in the town of Northoro', one mile East of its centre; within one-fourth of a mile of a good schoolhouse; and within a few rods of the Railroad leading from Worcester to Boston.

It is a desirable situation for a mechanic, or to be occupied as a small farm.

For particulars inquire of Capt. JOSEPH SMITH, of Westborough, or of the subscriber, in Northboro'.

n14 3w* EDWARD F. BRIGHAM.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

FOR years, surgeons and dentists have vainly sought for some means to alleviate pain while severe operations were taking place. Many an individual has gone to the grave, through a dread of suffering, who might have been saved had he been willing to place himself in the hands of the surgeon; and persons have suffered many a long year with their Teeth rather than submit to have them extracted. It is acknowledged that extracting teeth is one of the most painful operations in surgery, but the pain being momentary, it is not so generally perceived.—To remove all these difficulties, and allow even the most sensitive an opportunity for the performance of any surgical or dental operation, DR. MORTON has discovered a compound to alleviate pain. He can, after administering it, extract a tooth, and the patient will not be sensible of the slightest pain. He has done it in repeated instances. He has made arrangements to extract Teeth, using his Compound, at his Rooms, No. 19 Tremont Row.

n14 2w

Assignee's Sale

OF PERSOLAL PROPERTY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c., IN HOPKINTON AND ROXBURY.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 16th day of November current, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the order of Sherman Leland, Esq., Judge of Probate for the county of Norfolk, the following articles of personal property, belonging to the estate of Hosea B. Stiles, of Roxbury, yeoman, an insolvent debtor, viz:

6 Cows, 1 Horse, about 18 tons of Hay, 30 bundles Rye, 20 do. Oats, 8 do. Barley, 8 Swine, 1 yoke of Oxen and Yoke, Poultry, Chain, Iron Bar, covered Wagon and Harness, Hay Cutter, &c., &c.

The above sale will take place at the farm lately occupied by said H. B. Stiles, in the Northeasterly part of the town of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, near the Southboro' Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

Also, will be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November current, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles of property belonging to the estate of said Stiles, situated in Roxbury, viz:

6 Venetian Window Curtains, 2 Sleighs, lot of Fencing Stuff, Chaise Wheels, tillage cask of Vinegar, &c.

The above last mentioned sale will take place near the house occupied by Alanson Valentine at Jamaica Plain, near the Depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad.

Also, at 3 o'clock P. M., on said 17th day of November, will be sold at Public Auction, at the First Universalist meeting-house in Roxbury,

Pew No. , in the gallery of said meeting-house; and Shed No. , near the same. JOHN DOVE, Assignee.

Roxbury, November 10th, 1846. n14 1w.

James Munroe & Co.

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
NO. 134 WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE SCHOOL STREET BOSTON,

WOULD invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of Standard, School and Text Books, for Common Schools, Academies, and Universities, supplies of which are kept constantly on hand, among which are.

PRIMERS. By Worcester, Emerson, Bently, Sanders, and Wood.

SPELLING-BOOKS. By Worcester, Webster, Emerson, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Bently, Hazen, Fowle, Leonard, and Marshall, &c.

READING-BOOKS. By Russell, Pierpont, Worcester, Sanders, Lovell, Emerson, Kay, Abbott, Fowle, Porter, Miss Robbins, Sullivan, Goodrich, Mrs. Sigourney, Angell, Felton, Jacobs, Rolker, Swan, &c.

HISTORIES. By Parley, Frost, Grimshaw, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith, Tyler, Olney, Robbins, Worcester, &c.

GRAMMARS. By Goldsbury, Smith, Murray, Levizac, Boimar, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Cleaveland, Collot, Pond, Brown, Andrews and Stoddard, Green, Fowle, Frost, Fisk, Alger, Greenleaf, Sophocles, Crosby, Kithner.

GEOGRAPHIES. By Smith, Mitchell, Olney, Worcester, Parley, Malte-Brun, Burritt, Hall, Cummings, Woodbrige and Willard, Huntington, Fowle, Brinsmade, Field, &c.

DICTIONARIES. By Walker, Webster, Lempriere, Levertt, Donnegan, Meadows, Anthon, Gardner, Entick, Boyer, Nugent, Newman and Baretti, Grove, Anthon, Graglia, Worcester, &c.

ARITHMETICS. By Hill, Smith, Emerson, Leonard, Colburn, Davies, Parley, Welsh, Adams, Welsh, Greenleaf.

PHILOSOPHIES. By Blake, Comstock, Swift, Olmsted, Brown, Phelps, Jones, Parker, Abercrombie, Wayland, Grund, Bakewell, Smellie.

CHEMISTRIES. By Comstock, Blake, Gray, Beck, Jones, Smith, Turner, Eaton, Chaptal Phelps, Grund, &c.

ASTRONOMIES. By Vose, Blake, Wilkins, Burritt, Olmsted, Wilbur, Norton, Ryan, Whewell, Farrar, Herschel, &c.

School Books in general use upon Botany, Mathematics, Rhetoric, Book-keeping, also the Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and Italian School Books in use.

Always on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum, and Parish Libraries, which together with the text-books will be sold at a large discount from the publishers' prices. n14

Splendid Oxford Bibles.

WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO.
HAVE LATELY IMPORTED

A GREAT variety of the elegant Oxford Editions of the Bible, preferred to all others for beauty of typographical execution and superior correctness of Text.

Among the sizes constantly kept for sale, are the Royal folio Bible (the largest size printed,) mor. extra; Demy Folio, mor. extra; English Quarto, do; Do. do. without Apocrypha, mor. extra; Demy English, 4to. do. do; Pica, Royal Octavo do. do. mor. ex. gilt; Small Pica, Octavo, morocco; Brevier Bible, demy octavo, morocco; Minion Bible, crown octavo, with references, extra gilt; Ruby Bible, do. do. ex. gilt, Pearl Bible, foolscap octavo; Do. do. velvet and gold; Minion Bible, royal 24mo., plain calf; Do. do. gilt do; Do. do. morocco, extra gilt; Do. do. velvet and gold; Diamond Bible, demy 24mo., morocco gilt; Do. do. velvet and gold; Do. do. demy 48mo., 2 vols. in morocco case, elegant; Do. do. and Prayer, 3 vols. do.

Also, Oxford Testaments and Prayer Books, in every variety of bindings. Some of the above are elaborately finished, with illuminated covers and other decorations, very beautifully executed.

n14 135 Washington street.

Channing's Works for $3.

THE Works of William E. Channing, sixth edition, with an Introduction, in 6 vols 12mo.

For sale by WM. D. TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington st. n14

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of

JEREMIAH NICHOLS,

late of Reading, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

AMOS BATCHELDER, Administrator.

Reading, Oct. 13th, 1846. 3w* n7

Bridgewater State Normal School.

THIS School for the education of Teachers, will commence its next Term on Wednesday, the 2d December, 1846.

Those desirous of entering the School must be present on that day, to undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Arithmetic.

Those who enter the School must present a certificate of good moral character; and must declare an intention of remaining at the School for not less than *three successive terms.*

Those who have passed a term at the school, will be received again on the conditions which existed when they became members. No one will be received after the commencement of a term; nor except in special cases, if he or she intends to leave during the term. Male pupils must, on entering, be at least 17, and females at least 16 years of age. Each term consists of 14 weeks. Tuition is *free* to those who intend to become Teachers in this State. Board —$2 per week. Books are let to the scholars. Each pupil pays one dollar a term for the use of books and for the School expenses.

Published by ELIAS HOWE,
n7 3w N. TILLINGHAST, Principal. ap4 tf No. 9, Cornhill.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

At Moore's North American CLOTH AND CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 43, 45, AND 74 ANN STREET,
BOSTON.

THE Proprietor of the above establishment, having completed extensive repairs and alterations, within the Warehouse, is now prepared to offer, at wholesale or retail, one of the

BEST STOCKS OF CLOTHING

ever got up in this country. Quick sales, at small profits, is the order of the day at the North American.

It is our determination to offer the immense stock of this House at prices which few can compete with. It is presumed that no similar concern of the kind in the United States manufactures so large an amount of CLOTHING, during the year, at so small an expense, as is done here.—Therefore we do not fear competition, or any disappointment to those who may favor us with a call.

The arrangements for the manufacture of

CUSTOM CLOTHING,

at this place, are unsurpassed, and our workmen are among the very best to be found in the city of London, and the prices are only little above one half the old Congress street charges, and as far as fit and workmanship is concerned, we acknowledge no masters, but on the contrary will try our skill with any one, who may see fit to do so.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FASHIONABLE PIECE GOODS

will at all times be found here and will be constantly replenished by every foreign arrival of steamship or packet.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ARTICLES,

of the richest description, constantly received.

And in conclusion we would invite you to visit the NORTH AMERICAN, where you will certainly find the whole of the above real facts.

o31 tf JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor

Books Recently Published

BY WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington Street.

Alderbrook; a collection of Fanny Forester's Village Sketches, Poems, etc. By Miss Emily Chubbuck. In two volumes, 12mo, with a Portrait of the author. In Press.

Characteristics of Women: Moral, Poetical and Historical. By Mrs. Jameson. New Edition, corrected and enlarged. In one volume, 12mo, price $1.00.

The Constitution of Man; considered in relation to external objects. By George Combe. With an additional chapter on the harmony between Phrenology and Revelation. By J. A. Warne, A.M. 21st American edition. One volume, 12mo, price 83 cents.

Orthophony; or the Cultivation of the Voice in elocution. A Manual of elementary exercises, adapted to Dr. Rush's "Philosophy of the human voice," and the system of vocal culture introduced by Mr. James E. Murdoch, designed as an introduction to Russell's "American Elocutionist," compiled by Wm. Russell, author of "Lessons in Education," etc., with a supplement on Purity of Tone, by G. J. Webb, Professor Boston Academy of Music. Improved edition. One volume, 12mo.

Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy, comprising an introduction to the science. By William Phillips, 5th edition, from the 4th London edition, by Robert Allan, containing the latest discoveries in American and Foreign Mineralogy, with numerous additions to the Introduction, by Frances Alger, with numerous engravings. One volume, octavo, price $3.00.

The use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy. By J. J. Berzelius. Translated from the 4th enlarged and corrected edition, by J. W. Whitney, with plates. In one volume, 12mo, price $1.25.

A brief practical treatise on Mortars in building, with an account or the progress employed on the Public Works in Boston Harbor. By Lieut. William H. Wright, U. S. Corps of Engineers, with plates. In one volume, 12mo, price $1.00.

A practical treatise on the cultivation of the grape vine on open walls, to which is added, a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the root of Grape Vines. with plates. In one volume, 12mo, price 62 cents.

American Factories and their Female Operatives. By Rev. William Scoresby, D. D., Vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire, England. One volume, 16mo, price 25 cents.

The Scenery Shower; with word-paintings of the beautiful, the picturesque, and the grand in nature. By Warren Burton. In one volume, 18mo, price 37 cents.

Physical Education and the Preservation of Health.—Second edition, enlarged. By John C. Warren, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Harvard University.—One volume, 18mo, price 25 cents.

Angel-Voices; or words of counsel for overcoming the world. In one volume, 18mo, price, plain cloth, 31 cents. Passages from the history of Liberty. By Samuel Elliot. In one volume, 16mo. In Press. o31.

Framingham Academy.

THE next Term of this old and well-known Academy commences Tuesday, the first day of December next. The School is at present under the direction of

Mr J. A. HASTINGS A. B.,

assisted by Miss C. R. Richardson. Instruction is given in Greek, Latin, French, and all the branches necessary in the preparation for College, or in a good English Education. The tuition is $1.00 for those who attend to the English branches alone, and $5.50 for those who attend to the Languages. Board, including washing, &c. can be obtained for $2.50 per week, in a private family where the most careful and motherly care is bestowed upon such as are placed in it, and where the greatest attention is given to their manners and morals.—It is hoped that the liberal patronage which the public has hitherto bestowed upon this institution will still be continued.

Framingham, Oct 27, 1846. 6w n7

Adelphian Academy.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on Tuesday, Dec 8th, and close March 12th.

The SPRING TERM will commence on Tuesday, March 23d, and close June 25th.

Each Term of fourteen weeks.

TEACHERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

S. L. LOOMIS, B. S. J. E. MARSH, B. A.
L. F. C. LOOMIS, B. S. Miss E. L. LOOMIS.

All expense, per term, for Gentlemen,	$3,00
" " Ladies,	30,00
Or, board per week, for Gentlemen,	1,75
" " Ladies,	1,50
Fuel, lights, &c. per term, average	4,50
Tuition for Common branches, each study,	1,30
Higher and Ornamental "	2,00
Languages, "	2,70
Tuition, per term, in no case less than	3,90

The course of Instruction embraces, besides the common and higher English branches, the Ancient and Modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.

The Classical department is now permanently under the direction of Mr Marsh.

The inconvenience occasioned by unsuitable rooms it is hoped will be entirely obviated by the erection of a new and large Academy building. The building will be completed before the commencement of the Winter Term.

For information concerning the character of the Institution we are permitted to refer to the following well known gentlemen of this town:—

Jesse Perkins, Joseph Sylvester, Elish Whitman, Abel Kingman, Franklin Ames, Esqs.; Messrs. David Cobb, Henry French, Newton Shaw.

North Bridgewater, Sept 26, 1846. td1

NEW IMPROVED EDITION

OF Russell & Murdoch's Vocal Culture.—WILLIAM D. TICKNOR & CO., will shortly publish Orthophony, or the Cultivation of the Voice, in Elocution: a Manual of Elementary Exercises adapted to Dr. Rush's "Philosophy of the Human Voice," and the system of vocal culture introduced by James E. Murdoch. Designed as an introduction to Russell's "American Elocutionist". Compiled by Wm. Russell, author of "Lessons in Education," etc. With a supplement on Purity of Tone, by G. J. Webb, Prof. Boston Academy of Music. Improved Edition—1 vol. 12 mo o24

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of

LORING MANSON,

late of Framingham in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to said estate, are called up to make payment to

GEORGE E. MANSON, Executor.

Framingham, Oct. 27th, 1846. tf o31

Railroad Store.

THE Subscribers having recently opened the Store formerly occupied by C. H. Barber will sell West India Goods (of which they have a large and fresh assortment) lower than any other Store in the vicinity, for cash.

Also,—Flour, Grain, and Lime, constantly on hand.

GILBERT HOWE,
C. H. BARBER.

South Framingham, Oct. 1st, 1846. 3m

Northern Trees.

THE Subscriber has a large lot of Fruit Trees, from one to three years growth, from the bud, which are now ready for transplanting. Among the Apples may be found Baldwin, Porter, Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein, Dumbers Winter sweet, William's Favorite, Hubbardstown, Nonsuch, Rock sweeting and Northern Spy.

Also, Peaches of the most choice kinds; a few Pears,—mostly Bartlett; a few Plums. Also, European and American Mountain Ash, from 1 to 10 feet high, very beautiful. Horse Chestnut, from 6 to 8 feet. Firs from 3 to 5 feet. Elms and Ashes from the forest, from 1 to 3 inches in diameter. Also Isabella Grape Vines. Strawberry do.—Quinces, Gooseberrys, Roses, Snowballs, &c., &c.

These trees are young, straight and thrifty, and the public are invited to this Nursery from the fact, that trees purchased at it, in years past, have given almost universal satisfaction. Trees securely packed and sent any distance.

MOODY ORDWAY,
Garrison's Nursery, West Newbury.
Oct10 6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of

ABIGAIL BACON,

late of Dover, in the county of Norfolk, singlewoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to AARON BACON, Admr.

o17 3w*

VIOLIN WITHOUT A MASTER.

CONTAINING new and complete rules and exercises, with full directions in bowing and all necessary instructions to perfect the learner in the art of playing the Violin. To which is added a large collection of popular airs, consisting of Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Cotillions, Hornpipes, Reels, Dances and with several pieces arranged as Duetts. Call and examine—price 50 cents.

Published by ELIAS HOWE,
ap4 tf No. 9, Cornhill.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

HOVEY & CO.
Cambridge Nurseries, near Boston, Mass.

Respectfully invite the attention of amateur cultivators to their immense collection of Fruit, embracing every variety to be obtained in Europe, selections of which were made from the English, Scotch and Continental nurseries, in the autumn of 1844, during a personal visit, and other new and rare kinds, since received from their established correspondents in London, Paris and Brussels. No pains or expense have been spared to render their collection unequalled in the Pomological department, both in extent and variety; and specimen trees of every kind are planted out, thus affording an opportunity to inspect the fruit as the trees are yearly coming into bearing.

20,000 Pear trees, on both the quince and pear, are now ready for sale; and in addition to the established and well known sorts, the following very rare kinds are now offered, for the first time in this country.

LANGELIER'S BEURRE—Raised or introduced into notice by M. Langelier, who first introduced Van Mons Leon la Clerc. He describes it "perfectly melting, ripe in January, larger than the Napoleon, trees very vigorous, and one of the best flavored in cultivation." The original trees cost ONE GUINEA each, and fine young trees are now offered at $2 each.

JERSEY GRATIOLA—Described by Mr Thompson to have a "melting flesh, like honey, exceedingly rich; ripe in October." Highly esteemed in Jersey, where it is considered the "finest pear ever met with." Fine trees $2 each.

ALSO—Dunmore, Knight's Monarch, Van Mons Leon la Clerc, Hull, Wilbur, Episcopal, Hill's Fall Butter, Vicompte de Spoilberg, &c., &c.

100 VARIETIES OF APPLES, 60 of Plums, 50 of Cherries, 50 of Peaches, 8 of Nectarines, and 8 of Apricots, embracing all the newest and most desirable sorts.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS of every kind including some very splendid specimens of the Silver Maple, Mountain Ash, Scotch Elm, Tulip Tree, Magnolia, Lime, &c., &c.

1200 VARIETIES OF ROSES, among which are the rarest sorts to be obtained in Europe; 10 kinds of superb Double American Prairie Roses.

1000 GRAPE VINES, in pots, suitable for graperies, embracing 45 varieties, and among them WILMOT'S NEW BLACK HAMBURGH, a very superior new Grape.

GOOSBERRIES, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Grapes Vines, Quinces, &c., &c.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, the most extensive collection in New-England containing all the new and fine kinds to be obtained.

CATALOGUES of Fruit Trees, Roses, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbous Roots and Seeds, may be had separately on application, POST PAID,

***A very liberal discount made to large purchasers.

☞ All orders to be accompanied with cash or a draft.

The public are invited to call and inspect the Nurseries. Omnibus Coaches run within a few rods of them every fifteen minutes during the day.

Orders addressed to us will be promptly executed, the trees or plants securely packed to bear transportation to any part of the Union, and forwarded without delay.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
o24 7 Merchants Row, Boston.

Farm for Sale,

Pleasantly situated in the north part of Lexington, about three quarters of a mile from the old Meeting House, containing 31 acres of excellent land, suitably divided in Mowing, Pasturage, Tillage and Wood-land, with a small Cottage House and Wood Shed attached, and a Barn 35 by 36 with a cellar under the whole. Also, an excellent well of never failing water: the buildings have been built within the last four years. There is an Orchard of young Apple Trees in a thriving condition, also a goodly number of old trees grafted. Also, 100 Peach Trees set last spring; and twenty-five or thirty now in bearing.

As said Farm is very pleasantly situated, and there is a Railroad within three-fourths of a mile, the depot of which is within fifteen minutes walk of the above Farm, it offers a rare chance for any person doing business in the city to retire to the country. The above will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Terms liberal.

For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES POOK, Jr.
Lexington, Sept 26, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale.

The "UPTON FARM," situated in Andover, West Parish, on the road from Ballard Vale to Lowell, leading by Hackett's Pond, will be sold for $2500—and possession given this fall if desired.

Said Farm contains about fifty-five acres of land of the best quality, about fifteen acres of which is woodland; the remainder is in a good state of cultivation. The buildings are new, having been built within three years. The house is two stories high, 22 feet by 28 with an L and Shed 18 by 16. The Barn, with cellar underneath, is 76 by 30. The water on the premises is good and never has been known to fail. A part of the purchase money might remain on mortgage, if desired.

For farther particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

a26 3m* E. C. UPTON.

For Sale.

A large, new and elegant Dwelling House, pleasantly situated in Lynn, within five minutes' walk of the first station on the Eastern Railroad. Said house was built by the day, as the residence of the former proprietor, and finished in the most thorough and elegant manner, without regard to expense. It contains a large hall, two drawing rooms, parlor, dining room and library on the first floor, with six chambers on the second floor, all of the most desirable size. The building (with water closets, laundry, pantries, &c. are all capacious and in good order, and a large hot air furnace communicates with each apartment in the principal story. The grounds attached contain about 14 acres, enclosed with buckhorn hedge, the garden being under the highest cultivation, with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

The present forms a rare opportunity to secure a delightful country residence on moderate terms, as the present owner is about removing to another part of the country.

For farther information apply to ARTHUR GILMAN, Architect, No 1 Joy's Building, Washington street.

Boston, Aug. 1, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale, in Lexington,

Pleasantly situated on the road leading from Lexington to Concord. Said Farm contains about 50 acres of first rate land, from 8 to 10 acres of which is covered with a handsome growth of Oak Wood. The buildings on said Farm consist of a good two-story House, two Barns and Sheds, all of which are in good repair. There are two good wells on the premises. Any one wishing to purchase can have a good bargain by applying soon to

JOSEPH F. SIMONDS.
Lexington, March 7, 1846. tf

For Sale in Waltham.

The subscriber being out of health offers his GRIST MILL for sale, consisting of two run of Stone and Corn Cracker, with a separate Rice Mill for each. Also, if desired, from one to sixteen acres of Land. The above is about half a mile from the Fitchburg Railroad crossing at Watertown, and about fifty rods above Mr N. Pivmpton's Factory.

For farther particulars inquire of DAVID KENDALL.
Waltham, Sept 19, 1846. tf

Farm Wanted,

In Exchange for Real Estate in Boston, worth from three to six thousand dollars, situated within sixty miles of Boston. A letter, addressed to F. W. P., at West Newton, Mass., POSTAGE PAID, giving general description, price, &c. will meet with attention.

o17 4w*

Trees for Sale.

At Goulding's Nursery, in the southerly part of Sherburne, the subscriber has for sale 1000 Apple Trees, of the very largest size, and of the best kinds. They are from two to four years from the bud or graft, and very thrifty, straight and handsome.

Also, a few Peach, Cherry and Quince Trees.

o17 3w* JOHN A. GOULDING.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in Grafton, Worcester county, on the road leading from Westborough to Grafton, distant from Grafton Centre 2 miles, and 1½ hours ride from Boston. Said Farm contains 160 acres of superior land under good cultivation, well divided into mowing, pasture, tillage, and woodland, is well watered and fenced with good stone wall, and has a good variety of Fruit Trees. The buildings on the same are good and in good repair. Any person desirous of purchasing a good Farm will find this a rare opportunity.

For farther particulars, apply to W. C. ROBINSON, 57 Fulton street, Boston; or on the premises to

S. E. GOULDING.

jy11 td29*

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Will be sold by license of Court, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., so much of the Real Estate of Levi Harrington, late of Lexington, deceased, as will pay his just debts and incidental expenses. Said estate consists of a large House suitable for two families, Barn and out-buildings, and about 40 acres of land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and woodland—upon which is a variety of choice Fruit Trees, in bearing order. Two wells of water on the premises. Said estate is situated fronting the common in Lexington, a few rods north of the Monument. There is a number of house lots on the same. Also, half of a Store, Barn, and one acre of land, occupied by I. S. Parker, near the Depot.

Sale on the premises.

WM. CHANDLER, Admr.
Lexington, Oct 14th, 1846. ts n7

Apple Trees.

Several thousand Trees, of the most approved old and new varieties, such as Baldwin, late Baldwin, Rubbardston Nonsuch, Jewett's Red, Golden Ball, Garden Royal, Minister, &c. &c., and of suitable size for transplanting into Orchards, are offered for sale, at prices from 25 to 30 cents each, by

JAS. S. DRAPER.
Wayland, Oct 3, 1846. 6w*

Nursery Trees.

The subscriber has a large lot of thrifty Fruit Trees in his Nursery in Sherburne, that are now of good size and suitable for transplanting. He has the best kinds of Apple Trees, a few Cherry and Peach Trees and Quince Bushes.

Sherburne, Sept 26, 1846. 6m MICAH LELAND.

STEWART'S PATENT SUMMER AND WINTER COOKING STOVES.

THE above STOVES have become so generally known and so extensively introduced, that we do not deem it necessary to speak of their many good qualities, as they will tell their own story best. We warrant them and will give FIFTY DOLLARS in each instance that can be produced, where we have not taken back the Stove in case of failure and repaid the whole amount of purchase money.

In three years time we have sold over 3400 of them. We caution the public against impositions from those who sell what they call "Improved Stewarts;" and the Stove maintains it originality without any improvement.

We have also a good assortment of the various patterns of Parlor, Office and COOKING STOVES, at No. 32 Union street

GREENMAN & NORTHRUP.
o24 1y

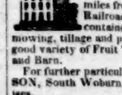
Farm for Sale in Wayland.

The subscriber offers for sale a valuable Farm in the northeast part of Wayland, containing ninety-seven acres. A large two-story House, one Barn, and convenient outhouses all stand on the premises.—And a young Orchard just beginning to bear.

For particulars, inquire of the subscriber in Bedford, of Abner Bartlett, Esq. of Medford, or of Seth Adams, on the premises. FRANCIS WILSON.

my30 tf

Farm for Sale.

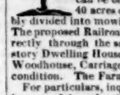


Situated in the North part of Burlington, on the road leading to Wilmington, fifteen miles from Boston, 1½ miles from the Lowell Railroad Depot, in Wilmington. Said Farm contains 52 acres of good land, divided into mowing, tillage and pasturing, meadow and woodland; a good variety of Fruit Trees, a two-story Dwelling House and Barn.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN H. RICHARDSON, South Woburn, or of JOSEPH HALL, on the premises.

South Woburn, Feb 7, 1846. tf

Farm for Sale in Saugus,



Pleasantly situated within half a mile of the village, and about seven miles from Boston, two from Lynn, and in the vicinity of Chelsea Beach, where large quantities of sea manure can be obtained. The Farm consists of about 40 acres of land of an excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland.—The proposed Railroad from Salem to Malden will pass directly through the same. The buildings are a large two story Dwelling House, Barn, with a cellar under the whole, Woodhouse, Carriage House, Workshop

THE POET'S CORNER.

TO THE DOMESTIC NEEDLE.

BY THE EDITOR.

Thou burnished, busy bit of steel,
I do but tell thee what I feel,
When of the arts of human weal
I hail thee queen:
Thy ministers, the loom and wheel
Have always been.

They once enjoyed the fire side-gleam,
When industry bore sway supreme,
And wives were more than some now seem
In strength and heart;
Of late, enslaved by flood and steam,
They work apart!

But though thy body-guard is gone,
And thou art left at home alone,
Thou shalt maintain thy rightful throne,
With work to do,
In spite of patents, be it known,—
And tailors too.

Thou hast a patent-right to bless,
Which Yankee wit can ne'er make less;
For better means it cannot "guess,"
With all its crowing,
To cure the curse of nakedness,
Than simple sewing.

In truth it is thy glorious feat
To make creation's work complete:
And could there be a thing more meet
Than that thy power
In woman's hands should have its seat,
And be her dower.

They talk about a bow and quiver,
Hearts wounded by them to a fever,
And vows of love to last forever,—
Such is the riddle,—
But love, I think, must sometimes shiver
Without the needle.

The real darts, I must declare,
Which pierce us from the real fair,
And bind us to them, pair and pair,
Are needles threaded
And plied by those to whom we are,
Or would be, wedded.

I envy not the latest fashion
In which the latest fool may dash on,
And which the tailor makes his cash on,
If but my fate is
To wear a coat the tender passion
Has made me gratis.

What if the fit be not commended,
Nor be the finish extra splendid,
If love with every stitch be blended,
'T will fit the wearer;
And even if the coat be mended,
'T will grow the dearer.

Show me the wife that's on the watch
For every little rent or scratch,
And cures it with a timely patch,—
Before you know it,—
She is a woman fit to match
A lord or poet.

Than home no place can more delight her,
Her hearth is bright, her smile is brighter,
Her heart makes every other lighter,
And his the most
Whose greatest joy is to requite her,—
Her pride and boast.

Here must I leave thee, queen of hearts,
To shoot thy polished barbless darts,
And bind the perforated parts,
With skill creative:
Of paradise thy art of arts
Was well a native.

If sin it was that gave thee birth,
No less for that is now thy worth;
Against the fiend thou comest forth,
Its wrong to mend;
To shivering mortals here on earth
The warmest friend.

While love has happiness to make,
Thy crown no man shall ever take,
Thy charm no man shall ever break.
At least no true man;
Home shall be dearer for thy sake,
And so shall woman.

[Chronotype.

THE LONG SLUMBER.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

A time there will be, body, for thy rest—
A time for rest, so quiet and so deep,
That thou wilt never from thy mother's breast
Lift thy tired limbs, dissolved in endless sleep.
Nature, thy mother, folds'th thee in love
With her fond arms—how pressing yet how cold!
Her tresses droop all verdantly above
The space thou shar'est with the dead of old—
The dead, the slumbering from Creation's birth,
And the last soldier of the battle ground,
Repose together on the lap of earth
With equal peace, in equal stillness bound.
To-day's departures are as calm as those.
Oh loved of God, by hate fraternal slain;
And yon meek boy, the Abel of his line,
Sleeps like death's victims since the curse of Cain.
Repine not, manhood, for the toil and grief,
The wounds, the pangs, the sickness and the want
That torture life—its longest joy is brief.
Its grandest triumph is an idle taunt;
Its fame, power, fortune, glory—what are they?
Let the sea answer, which Napoleon bore
To the great land, victorious by his sway,
From St. Helena's wild, deserted shore.
Count the few years, and be content with life—
The bonds that bind thee will fall off like dust;
Let thy thoughts soar superior to strife,
And noise and tumult—be serene and just,
And self-reliant, till the Night shall come
For that long slumber, when thine ears shall be
Forever deaf, thy mouth forever dumb,
And thy sad eye nor light nor gloom shall see.
Yet still remember that thy baser part,
Alone shall sink in Death's eternal wave,
Thy life's fine essence—call it soul or heart,
Or mind or spirit—spurns the narrow grave,
And, like a bird, high mounting in the far
And boundless atmosphere, springs bright and free,
As if its nest were in the zenith star,
And Heaven itself the home of liberty!

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Brown Silk Dress.

BY MRS. PHILLIPS.

"Why, Eliza! what a strange choice for a wedding-dress! Your other dresses are in very good style, and you have a plenty of them, considering the changes in fashion—but a brown silk to be married in!—who ever heard of such fancy in a girl of eighteen?"

"'Tis true, aunt, that my choice may seem somewhat sombre, but you know very well that I am about to become the wife of a poor mechanic, who depends on his daily labor for support. As the wife of such a man, I must necessarily limit my expenditures to my circumstances, and I have thought it better to purchase something that would be useful for sometime to come, than to consult my appearance as a splendid bride for one short evening—especially as I am to see no strangers."

"There is something in that. There is my Maria's wedding dress. She will never wear it again in the world. She had a white satin, with a lace dress over it. Oh, she did look beautifully! I do admire to see a handsome bride."

"Yes, it is very well for those who can afford it But it would be quite absurd for me to purchase an expensive dress for one, or even for a few evenings, when, by the expenditure of half the money, I can procure that which will be serviceable for some years. But come, put on your bonnet, and step over to our new house.—It is all furnished, at least all that is finished; I value it more highly than I should if it was not so near my mother's."

"There, William has left this small parlor, this sitting-room, and three chambers, to finish, at his leisure, when he is out of employment.—See how every thing is arranged. So handy for my work."

"You don't say you are going to do your own work!"

"Certainly I do. There is only one apprentice, and I should think it strange if I could not do it all with ease."

"My heart, what strange fancies you have! To be sure, it is well enough if you can bring your mind to it, but then folks do so differently now-a-days. There is my Maria, she had moved into an elegant house, all furnished from top to bottom. She keeps a great girl to do the work, and a little one to wait and tend. Oh, things do go on beautifully, I promise you!"

"Her husband is a young lawyer, is he not—is he wealthy?"

"Oh! he is well off. He does not get much ractice yet, but I dare say he will, in time.—Has a thousand dollars at interest; besides, Maria never would have married a mechanic—their hands get so hard and black, and their complexions especially if they are exposed, get so brown; I would not wish to hurt your feelings, but I do think that for the bride's sake, for the sake of the family, you might have made a little different choice."

"Oh, aunt, excuse my laughing—I have yet to learn that a man's honest occupation, whether it produces hard hands or soft white hands, whether it gives the cheek a brown or pale hue, is any disparagement to him. You must get acquainted with William and hear him converse. You will not think of his hard hand, and his animated, intelligent countenance will drive his bronzed skin quite out of your head. But come, you don't say any thing about my furniture—and you must see my nice closets."

"Oh! your furniture is well enough. The less you have, the less you will have to take care of."

"Yes, we could not get much furniture. I insisted upon William taking the money my grandmother left me, to pay off a few hundred dollars which he owed for this place, in order to enable us to begin even in the world. We both have such a horror of debt, that we are determined never to incur any, if we can possibly help it. See what a nice press for bed clothes this is."

"Why, what a quantity of bed and table linen—it is really nice, too. You have more than my Maria has, I declare."

"Yes—I always want an abundance of such things. The drawer is filled with towels—this is for my ironing cloth and blanket—and this closet contains my tin and wooden ware."

"I declare, Eliza, you are a strange, thoughtful child! I must tell you one thing about Maria, that made us have a good hearty laugh.—The Monday morning after she was married, the girl came to ask where the tubs were, and don't you think that child had actually forgotten to buy a tub, a clothes-line, or pins! She said it never popped into her head. But, la! it wasn't strange—she had never been used to do any thing of the kind."

"I believe, aunt, that I have shown you all now. We will go, if you please. I hope you will not let my brown dress or William's brown hands frighten you away this evening."

"Oh, no! But I must take the stage for Maria's early in the morning, you must allow me to retire early.

* * * * *

"What fellows these Yankees are for combining elegance and usefulness," said a Southern gentleman to himself, as he stood on the piazza of the Hotel in the town of ——. "Sir," said he, addressing himself to a venerable looking man near him, "can you tell me who resides in that elegant cottage, where the grounds are laid out with so much taste?"

"Oh! that is Squire Bill Thorndike's. You must be a stranger in these parts not to know *him*."

"I am, sir: and since he seems such a prominent member of society, I should be happy to know something of his history."

"Oh! there is nothing remarkable in it, nothing at all, sir. His father was a man of great learning, but he nearly run through a fortune in trying to live in style. He died, and left three boys. Their mother, who went from this place, was a woman of strong sense. She sold the property, paid off all the debts, and had enough left to buy that little house to the left. It has but two rooms, and there is a garden spot attached to it. Here she put out her boys to trades. One to a mason, one to a wheelwright, and this Bill to a carpenter. They were mighty smart boys, and settled in distant towns. Bill staid, however. He married the widow Perry's daughter. She was as smart as a steel-trap. She was a right good scholar, and she has made an excellent wife. They have got along wonderfully. Every body wondered how it was. He did not make better wages than other men, but, somehow, the money increased. It was no mystery to me, though, for I watched them pretty sharp. You never saw a great display of finery—such as laces, and flounces, and furbelows. You never saw him before he kept a horse, riding much for pleasure. No—they both pulled one way, and took their pleasure in being sober, industrious and useful, and now they reap their reward in being universally respected. Why, there ain't a man that has so much money to let as Squire Thorndike, and he is never hard and screwing about it as some are. He isn't stingy, either. He has taken the two children of one Lawyer Willis to bring up, and he does as well by them as he does by his own. Lawyer Willis's wife was a kind of cousin to Squire Thorndike's wife. She was a dashy, showy gal. Lord! you'd ha' thought the richest folks upon airth were married when they had the knot tied. Poor fellow! he had a hard time, notwithstanding, to support his lady wife in style. He took to drink, and died. I've heard say that she turned up her nose at her cousin's match, but she little thought her boys would be glad to go to that same cousin for a home, while she would be glad to take up with the little house that Squire Thorndike's mother lived in.

"Ah! sir," continued the old man, "this is a changing world: but, to my mind, if folks would only be prudent and industrious, and give up hankering after things beyond their means, there would be more real good done in the world and fewer changes." [Phila. Sat. Courier.

THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

BY DR. BAIRD.

Eight of the twenty monarchs are Protestants; nine are Roman Catholics; two are of the Greek Church, and one is a Mahomedan. Those belonging to the Greek Church are the Emperor of Russia and the King of Greece. Four of them are men of irreproachable characters.—Many of them are as respectable as our public men whom we delight to honor. The Queens are all of spotless character, which could not have been said of former times.

The King of Prussia is a decidedly pious man. Several of the Queens are true Christians, as I think, and among these is the Queen of France. She reads many religious books. As to talent, Louis Philippe, King of the French, the King of Prussia; and the Emperor of Russia; are admitted to rank first; and Louis Philippe stands pre-eminently above all. He was educated at a French College; spent many years in foreign lands, and then sixteen in quietly pursuing his studies. Talleyrand said he had no idea of his vast acquirements, before he was his minister after he became King. He speaks English with ease and never pronounces but one word wrong, which was ice, which he calls hice. He said, he and his brother hired a boat at Pittsburgh, to go down the river, but was obstructed by the hice.—This he had learned from the English cockneys; when he lived in England. He has no minister who is his equal.

The King of Prussia is nearly the equal of Louis Philippe; he speaks English well, but not so well as the King of the French. He is a self-made man. He was not allowed to get his education at the German Universities as he desired, as it was thought degrading to the King's son to associate with other young men. He regrets to this day, that he was not permitted to go to the University and associate with the students. The King of Sweden graduated at College and is a fine scholar.

The King of Prussia is not popular. He is too good a man for that. He proposes too many reforms, and pushes them forward with too much energy to please the people.

The Emperor of Russia is not inferior in talent; but he came unexpectedly to the throne, at the age of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years—his brother the lawful heir to the throne, having abdicated in his favor. He has had no time to read. Being a resolute monarch, his duties are most arduous. He is most devoted to public affairs. I spoke to him about temperance societies when he began to make the same objections which were once so common here—that brandy was necessary for laborers to give them strength, and protect them in heat and cold. He, however, at once perceived the force of my argument, admitted their correctness and said, "As for the revenue we will let it go, and get a revenue somewhere else." Nicholas is very decided and independent.

A nobleman of great wealth and talent had governed his brother Alexander. When Nicholas came to the throne, in less than three days he came to see him unasked. Nicholas said to him, "Who asked you to appear before me? I know how you governed my brother, and imposed upon his meekness. I give you three days to arrange your affairs in St. Petersburg, after which time you will retire to your country seat," which he did and has remained there ever since.

The King of Sweden is a literary man and is the author of several books. He gave me a copy of his work on Prison Discipline, just published. The King of Holland is not so popular; is an older man, about fifty-four. He was distinguished at the battle of Waterloo, and badly wounded. The King of Denmark is a man of fair talents, but of no decision of character.

The manners of the Princes are polished, easy and simple Such is the character of the nobles of Europe, whom I have seen. It is easy to converse with them. They are however more formal to diplomatists. There is more difficulty to get along with our distinguished men who sometimes assume a tone of haughtiness, which I never saw in a Prince. The Monarchs ordinarily, and their Queens, dress in the same plain way as other well bred people. In public they of course appear in splendor.—The Queens wear, on ordinary occasions, very little jewelry.

In the families of the Emperor of Russia and the King of the French, there is great affection.

VISIT TO KESWICK.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The house, which we soon came in sight of, is named from the river, Geta Hall, and is situated on a gentle eminence, at a considerable distance from the road. The entrance is a rustic wicket-gate—an opening which we found ourselves in a narrow avenue of trees, at the extremity of which we saw the house. We walked down to it leisurely, devising, as we went, how we should procure admission, and whether we should content ourselves with an outside view of a place so celebrated. On arriving at the door we found neither bell nor knocker. Some of the shutters were shut, and all were newly painted; and on looking through one of the windows, we saw a newly painted and papered room without furniture, and as if it had been but a moment before evacuated by painters and carpenters. This gave us hope that we could procure admission without disturbing any one, or appearing guilty of intrusiveness or incivility, of which there would have been some risk had the house been inhabited. As, however, we were not certain that there was any one inside, all our efforts to procure admission by knocking with our hands on the door and windows having failed, we walked through the garden at the back of the house—reflecting reverently that we stood on hallowed ground.

The reflection was mournful. The garden was neglected; it showed that he, and she also, the amiable hostess who had loved to tend it, had departed. It was uncropped, and going into the rank luxuriance of weeds, and showed at every turn the want of the hand of its former mistress. In the midst of our stroll amid its deserted walks, we saw a workman with a key in his hand coming up the avenue, and, proceeding to meet him, we asked whether we could procure admission. He replied in the affirmative, and offered to conduct us over the house, which he informed us was to be let. As he seemed to think that we had come on business, and had a desire of looking at the house for the purpose of hiring it, we undeceived him in this particular, and told him that curiosity alone, and respect for the memory of its late illustrious occupant, had induced us to trouble him. The man was intelligent and very obliging; and though but a journeyman painter, seemed as fully impressed as we were with the claim that Robert Southey had upon the affectionate reverence of posterity. He told us that very many persons visited the house solely on this account, and that there was, he thought, scarcely a tourist to the lake districts who did not make a point of coming into the garden at least, though most of them lacked courage to demand admission into the house. The garden, he said, had suffered severely from the reverence of travellers; and the ladies especially, carried away flowers and leaves of shrubs to preserve as mementos; so that he feared if the house were not let in a year or two, there would not be a shrub or flower left. This worthy fellow led us over the building, which was large and commodious, showed us the kitchen, the wine-cellar, the dining-room, the drawing-room and the study; each of which recalled painfully to our minds—at least, they did so to mine—the bodily absence of one whose spirit yet spoke to mankind, and exerted an influence upon their thoughts. The room that had been the library, was especially painful to reflect upon. The marks on the walls where the shelves had been fitted were still uneffaced by the painter's brush; but the beloved books which it had been the pleasure of his life to collect were all dispersed; and not one, or a shred of one, was left behind of the many thousands that had formerly made the spot a living temple of literature. It would have been worth prese.ving these for Keswick; and I thought, and still think, that if the town had been rich enough to make the purchase of the whole property, it would have conferred upon itself not only honor, but advantage. We were afterwards led into several smaller apartments, and, among others, into a room of a very peculiar shape—a long, narrow parallelogram, with a door in one corner, and a solitary window looking into the garden at the other, and allowing, from the thickness of the foliage outside, but little light to penetrate into the interior. I asked for what purpose this room had been used, and was told that it had been a bed-room. "He died there—exactly where you are standing;" said the painter. I felt my cheeks tingle as he spoke. I drew back involuntarily from the spot, with a feeling of awe, and as involuntarily, for I did not know or think at the time what I was doing, took off my hat. I saw my companion doing the same. The painter, moved by our example, took off his paper; and so we all stood for some minutes, with a reverence which I am quite sure was sincere on the part of myself and my friend, and which, I verily believe the painter at the moment felt as much as we did.

CHICKEN-HEARTED.—You are always in trouble, always expecting something to befall you, or else are lying in the gutter of despondency. Why is it so? You are stout in limb, carry a healthy frame and have the prospect of a long life before you. We see where the difficulty lies—you too easily fall a prey to trifling disappointments and sorrows. A rough word—a cold shoulder—an unkind look, or an unmeaning, thoughtless jest, operates unfavorably on your spirits, and sinks you in the dust. You are altogether too chicken-hearted to mingle with the rough world about you. Away with such feelings or you will never be happy—never enjoy yourself, or make those around you pleasant and cheerful. You are in the world and you must so school yourself as to bear a harsh word, a cross look, or even a severe thump. Lay every trifle at heart and life will be a burden to you. There will be no rest for the sole of your foot, and no peace for your depressed spirits—and in a few years, at most, you will sink to the grave, a victim of fear, distrust and chicken-heartedness.

D. C. C.

[Phil. Courier.

LE VERRIER'S NEW PLANET. Cincinnati Observatory, 29th October, 1846. I received to-day intelligence of the discovery of this most interesting object, and waited a fit hour for observation, with no little anxiety, to turn the full power of the Great Refractor upon it.

At six o'clock and ten minutes, P. M., I took my place at the finder, and my assistant at the large instrument, and the third star brought into the field of view, was instantly recognized as the planet by its beautiful disc, clear, sharp and well defined. I have only time to give the results of twelve measures for diameter with the feler micrometer, made with a full illumination of the field of view and within a short distance of the moon.

The mean of all the measures makes the diameter a little more than two seconds; showing the absolute diameter of the planet, in case we admit it to be twice as remote as Herschel, to be above 46,000 miles. In color the planet resembles Herschel, only the tint of blue is a little deeper. Yours, &c.,

O. M. MITCHELL.

"OH, I AM TIRED OF IT!"

I have often heard this exclamation, so significant of weariness and impatience. I presume every one has often heard it. I have noticed, too, on what strangely dissimilar occasions it is uttered. And it is the *occasion* of its use that gives us a clue to the kind of feeling which it expresses. Whether it is wise or foolish, right or wrong to become tired of a thing, depends greatly on what that thing is. A wise man soon becomes tired of folly, and a good man of wickedness; while the foolish sinner quickly exclaims of every holy thing, "Behold, what a weariness is it!" So that, when we hear a person say, "Oh, I am tired of it!" we may approve or we may blame him; but we can do neither judiciously till we know what it is that causes his weariness and disgust. If one become so tired of the work of Satan as to cast off his yoke of servitude, he is to be approved for so doing; the work is hard and the wages are bad, and he does well to grow weary and dissatisfied with it: but if, contrary to a friendly admonition, one becomes "weary in well-doing"—if he faint and be overcome by his toils, and have no patience to wait till the "due season" for reaping his rewards, he manifestly acts against both duty and interest. A man may very properly be tired of the wicked practices of the world—of its schemes, its frivolities, its false maxims, its injustice, its oppressions. I suppose it was such a feeling that king David experienced when his heart was sore pained within him, and he said, "Oh that I had wings like a dove! for then would I flee away and be at rest."

The outward circumstances of individuals generally exert a great influence on their feelings and opinions. I have known several persons who showed an entire repugnance to prayer and other religious services when they were in health, who, being laid on a bed of sickness, were anxious to have prayers offered all the time. I have known one who used to say, "It is too tedious to sit in church on Sunday and hear nothing but praying and preaching." I saw him on his death-bed; and when a Christian friend rose from his knees by his bed-side, I heard him cry out in the most earnest, and importunate, and sorrowful tones, "Pray more—pray more!" Some years ago, during the Seminole war, a member of Congress, in a vaporing speech on the subject, said "I am sick and tired of hearing so much in favor of peace and economy." Now, if this speaker, instead of being in Washington city, had been on the frontiers of Florida, within hearing of the crack of Seminole rifles, it is probable that the first thing he would be tired of would be war. Thus do circumstances change the feelings.

I have observed that, especially in reference to what is good, they who do the least grow tired of it soonest. They who seldom go to church are loudest in their complaints of long sermons and tiresome prayers. "My dear sir," said I to a friend, "it grieves me to see your seat so often vacant in the church; why do you not attend in the afternoons of the Sabbath?" "To tell you the truth, sir, since you have asked me, it is because I get so tired of it." There is one of my friends, a very clever man in his way—good-natured, industrious, thriving in his business, and quite a regular attendant in church—who never pays any thing to any benevolent or religious object, except his pew-rent, and for that he pays, I suspect, considerably less than a tithe of his income. He has been solicted for the Bible Society; he has been asked to aid feeble churches in the new settlements—to contribute something to the Synod's fund—but my friend always declines contributing. He makes no objection to the object—he wishes it very much success—but the calls are so frequent, and he is tired of giving. When he first became tired of giving, and what tired him, I am not able to say; and whether he will ever get sufficiently rested to resume the indulgence of his generosity is a question on which only vague conjecture can be hazarded.

The best way, for all, is to be active, diligent, persevering, in doing what we ought to do—never tiring; encouraged, by our Lord's promise, to expect the rest that remains for his people. He has given his own example in favor of working while the day of life lasts; and he has given encouragement to the diligent laborer by the assurance of his receiving, at last, approval and reward;—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

[Christian Instructer. J. F. M.

DAGUERREOTYPE OF MEXICO.

"The Doctor," a rather free correspondent of the New York Herald, thus takes the bearings of the Republic of the Dons:—

Mexico is perhaps the most singular country on the face of the globe. Mountainous countries have generally a superabundance of the purest water. Mexico, one of the most mountainous of all countries, is one of the dryest, even among the mountains, for half the year; the other half it rains all the time, when there is water enough and to spare; but the moment the dry season sets in, mountains and plains are parched to a desert. True there are evergreen valleys, beautiful as paradise, but they are few and far between. In short, Mexico, is the richest country in the world, and yet the poorest—the most beautiful, and yet the most forbidding—the most fertile and yet the most barren—the driest and the wettest—the highest and the lowest—the most healthy and by far the most sickly—the most diversified in its productions, and yet the most limited.

The government is the most liberal, and yet the most tyrannical—its people the freest, and the most enslaved—the happiest, and the most miserable—the most religious, and yet the most wicked—the most generous, and yet the meanest—the most honorable and yet the basest of mankind. A pie-bald population of multiplied crosses between Negroes, Indians and Spaniards—they are more treacherous than the Spaniard, lazier than the Indian, and more stupid and superstitious than the Negro. They are a compound of the basest materials, rendered more degenerate from the admixture. Forty years of continued warfare with the Spaniards, the French, the Camanches, the Texans, and among themselves, have disqualified them for the arts of peace, and destroyed their capacity for war. Their army has been to them a horde of robbers, their government a despotism, and their religion a mockery.

Their present war with the United States will be a blessing to them. It will open their eyes—it will reduce them to good behavior—it will encourage them to peaceful pursuits hereafter, and it will to some extent improve their race by a cross with the Anglo-Saxons. It is a providential war, designed for their benefit at our expense. We will narrow their limits, but we will make them respectable neighbors; we will destroy their armies, and render them a free people; we will transfer them from the darkness of barbarism to the light of civilization; for when the war closes, then will come the jubilee of the Yankees in furnishing the Mexicans with schoolmasters to Anglo Americanize them, with cotton jennies, and sugar mills, and corn and flouring mills, and steam engines, and railroads, and Yankee calicoes, Yankee boots, and Yankee clocks. It will be a great thing for the Mexicans, this war will, and must be in its results; while the field of speculation that it will open to the Yankees will be better to Connecticut and Massachusetts, than the new tariff and the subtreasury, and the warehousing bill all put together.

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON. In an imaginary conversation between Petrarch and Boccaccio, from the pen of Walter Landor, there is the following passage:

"The damps of autumn sink into the leaves, and prepare them for the necessity of the fall; and thus insensibly are we, as years close round us, detached from our tenacity to life by the gentle pressure of recorded sorrows."

VETERAN OF 103 YEARS. Baltus Stone, a rifleman of the Revolution, died in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, aged 103 years and 16 days. He was with Washington in every campaign, and witnessed the battles of Bunker Hill, Trenton, Germantown, Red Bank, and others, and yet escaped through all without receiving a wound. He had a pension from Government.—He has been able to walk about until within a few months.

SERGEANT MILTON, U. S. A.—THRILLING DESCRIPTION.

We listened with the deepest interest, on the 17th, to Sergeant Milton's description of Capt. May's charge upon the Mexican battery, and his own share in that glorious struggle. Each man engaged in it was a hero, and perhaps none of those who survived passed through a greater share of peril than the brave veteran in question. His modest, unassuming manner, and plain relation of facts, stamp them with the seal of truth, and the wounds on his person bear ample testimony to every word he utters.

"At Palo Alto," says he, "I took my rank in the troop as Second Sergeant, and while upon the field my horse was wounded in the jaw by a grape shot, which disabled him for service. While he was plunging in agony I dismounted, and the quick eye of Capt. May observed me as I alighted from my horse. He inquired if I was hurt. I answered no—that my horse was the sufferer. "I am glad it is not yourself," replied he; "there is another," (pointing at the same time to a steed without a rider, which was standing with dilated eye gazing at the strife) "mount him." I approached the horse, and he stood still until I put my hand upon the rein and patted his neck, when he rubbed his head alongside of me as if pleased that some human being was about to become his companion in the affray. He was a noble bay, which had, with a number of others, been purchased for the troop in St. Louis. I bestrode him, and we passed through the first day unharmed.

"On the second day, at Resaca de la Palma, our troop stood anxiously awaiting for the signal to be given; and never had I looked upon men whose countenances more clearly expressed a fixed determination to win. The lips of some were pale with excitement, and their eyes wore that fixed expression which betokens mischief; others with shut teeth would quietly laugh and catch a tighter grip of the rein, or seat themselves with care and firmness in the saddle, while quiet words of confidence and encouragement were passed from each to his neighbor. All at once Captain May rode to the front of the troop—every rein and sabre was tightly grasped. Raising himself and pointing at the battery, he shouted, "Men, *follow!* There was now a clattering of hoofs and a rattling of sabre sheathes—the fire of the enemy's guns was partly drawn by Lieutenant Ridgeley, and the next moment we were sweeping like the wind up the ravine.

I was in a squad of about nine men, who were separated by a shower of grape from the battery and we were in advance, May leading. He turned his horse opposite the breastwork, in front of the guns, and with another shout to "follow!" leaped over them. Several of the horses did follow, but mine, not being well trained, refused; two others balked, and their riders started down the ravine to turn the breastwork where the rest of the troops had entered. I made another attempt to clear the guns with my horse; turning him round—feeling all the time secure at thinking the guns discharged—I put his head toward them and gave him spur, but he again balked; so, turning his head down the ravine, I, too, started to ride round the breastwork.

"As I came down a lancer dashed at me with a lance in rest. With my sabre I parried his thrust, only receiving a slight flesh wound from its point in the arm, which felt at the time like the prick of a pin. The lancer turned and fled; at that moment a ball passed through my horse on the left side and shattered my right thigh. The shot killed the horse instantly, and he fell upon my left leg, fastening me by his weight to the earth. There I lay, right in the midst of the action, where carnage was riding riot, and every moment the shot, both from our own and the Mexican guns, tearing up the earth around me. I tried to raise my horse so as to extricate my leg, but I had already grown so weak with my wound that I was unable, and from the mere attempt, I fell back exhausted.

To add to my horror, a horse, who was careering about, riderless, within a few yards of me, received a wound, and he commenced struggling and rearing with pain. Two or three times he came near falling on me, but at length with a scream of agony and a bound, he fell dead—his body touching my own fallen steed. What I had been in momentary dread of from the hot firing in my neighborhood, now occurred—my wounded limb which was lying across the horse, received another ball in the ankle.

"I now felt disposed to give up, and, exhausted through pain and excitement, a film gathered over my eyes, which I thought was the precursor of dissolution. From this hopeless state I was aroused by a wounded Mexican, calling out to me, "*Bueno Americano*," and turning my eyes towards the spot, I saw that he was holding a certificate and calling to me.* The tide of action now rolled away from me, and hope again sprung up. The Mexican uniforms began to disappear from the chapparal, and squadrons of our troops passed in sight, apparently in pursuit. While I was thus nursing the prospects of escape I beheld, not far from me, a villainous looking rancheros, armed with an American Sergeant's short sword, dispatching a wounded American soldier, whose body he robbed—the next he came to was a Mexican, whom he served the same way, and thus I looked on while he murderously slew four.

I drew an undischarged pistol from my holsters, and laying myself along my horse's neck, watched him, and expected to be the next victim; but something frightened him from his vulture-like business, and he fled in another direction. I need not say that had he visited me I should have taken one shot at the enemy and would have died content had I succeeded in making such an assassin bite the dust. Two hours after, I had the pleasure of shaking some of my companions by the hand, who were picking up the wounded. They lifted my Mexican friend too, and I am pleased to say he, as well as myself, live to fight over again the sanguine battle of Reseca de la Palma."

*Sergeant Milton exhibited to us the certificate which the Mexican soldier afterwards presented to him. It is from the Treasurer of Coahuila, certifying that he belonged to the regular cavalry of the 8th regiment, and was named Carlos Silva. It is dated Saltillo, 13th of April, 1846. [St. Louis Reveille.

THE GREAT WILDERNESS OF NEW YORK, says the Ithaca Chronicle, is an immense plateau of land, elevated more than 1,400 feet above tide, and occupies a central position between the Canada line on the North, the Mohawk on the South—the Champlain valley on the East, and Lake Ontario on the West.

It covers an area of 8,000 square miles, equal to the whole of Massachusetts and a corner of Rhode Island. The Adirondac mountains are the crowning summit of the great uplift, and Tahawus or Marcy, the monarch of the whole, his brow of rock just on the boundary of Eternal Frost. You enter this savage region by Lake Champlain to Westport or Knoxville—or from the South more readily by Caldwell to Schrood Lake or the Iron Works. In this uninhabited territory are 100 lakes of from one to twenty miles in length—some reposing in the perpetual shade of interlocking mountains, others flashing like silver mirrors in quiet valleys, and all of them alive with the finest fish. Streams unnumbered leap from the rocky flanks of lofty heights, and dash off oceanward beneath the foliage of a primeval forest. In these the speckled trout dart in shoals, and bound to the surface toward evening, as if in perfect frolic.

Through the mountain gorges stray the sullen bear and tawny moose, while the beautiful deer feeds along the solitary waters, and the panther screams in the tangled thicket.

From Tahawus and Whiteface you can sweep a circle of 500 miles in circumference, all an ocean of mountains, holding in their embrace nearly 30 visible lakes.

When Americans lean to respect themselves, in the true sense of the word, we shall hear more of this unrivaled scenery, and no longer be charged with servile imitations in taste, manners, and customs.

COLD WINTER COMING. Christmas day falls on a Friday this year, says the Mirror, and if we are to have faith in an ancient ballad, a hard winter may be expected. The ballad runneth thus:—

"Yf Cryssmas daye on Fryday be,
The fyrste of winter harde shall be,
With froste and snow and with flode,
But the laste ende thereof be goode."

EFFECT OF PAVEMENTS UPON HEALTH.

The causes of disease, which are being investigated so extensively at the present time, are sometimes traced to a most remote origin. It would enter the minds of few that pavements, which are constructed merely for the convnnience of transit in crowded cities, are preventives of ill-health; but such has recently been proved. The corporation of Liverpool having recently paved the courts and alleys at that town, it has been observed that the health of the people residing in them has wonderfully improved, and that deaths are less frequent. This led to further inquiry, and attention was directed to six of the worst courts in Liverpool. Of them, Mr. Carr of the southern dispensary remarks, that they were formerly so notoriously unhealthy, that the medical attendant was hardly ever out of them, and when any epidemics visited the town, these places exhibited their results in perfection: the surface being in a most disgraceful state, covered to some depth with putrid mud, so that the inhabitants were compelled to place large stones at intervals, to enable them to reach their houses by stepping from one to another.

It is also stated by Mr. Samuel Holme that, in Freemason's Row, he found, about two years ago, a court of houses, the floors of which were below the public street, and the area of the whole court was a floating mass of putrified animal and vegetable matter, so dreadfully offensive that he was obliged to make a precipitate retreat; yet the whole of the houses were inhabited! Since these sinks of insalubrity have been paved, the change in the health of the inhabitants has been even more remarkable than what may have been anticipated. In one place (Bridgeport Court,) which contains eighteen houses, the cases of sickness were eighteen before, to four after the flags were laid down. In another alley (Oak Court,) the proportion is five cases now to twenty-eight in former years; and, so far as observation has been extended, which it has been to fifty-seven of the houses, the fronts of which have been paved, to eighty-five cases of sickness which occurred before paving, only sixteen have taken place since.

The obvious effect of smoothing causeways, by means of flags or other paving materials, is to do away with such inequalities as form receptacles for the stagnant water left by rain, and the offals of food, with which the poor are apt to strew the fronts of their residences. The malaria thus produced is productive of agues, and other painful and fatal diseases. It is therefore the duty of all official persons who have the charge of these matters in towns, to see that their streets are well paved, not only for the convenience of pedestrians, but for the health of the public. [Chambers' Journal.

CANAL AT THE FLORIDA ISTHMUS. The late destructive gale at Key West and in the neighborhood of the Florida Keys, will, we hope, induce Congress to direct a survey of the Florida Peninsula, for the purpose of commencing and completing a ship canal uniting the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, and avoiding not only a considerable distance in navigation, but those dangerous reefs, shoals, and keys which are spread over the Bahama Banks. We do not know at present a more important and valuable project which in saving to underwriters alone will in a few years pay the expense of its construction, without reference in the great preservation of life and property, and the great saving of distance. The St. John's river and the St. Mary's, both navigable to a certain extent, can be used for some distance until connected with canal, which, emptying into Vacasauka Bay in the Gulf, would make the distance short of 120 miles, and the excavation over a level county considerably less. Another route may be adopted. The St. John's river is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet of water. Thence to Lake George is 107 miles, and from there the canal could be extended to the Gulf, a short distance. Several routes have been surveyed for the accomplishment of the important project.—Making Tampa Bay the outlet, would also be securely effectual. At all events, the period has arrived when something must be done for the security of our navigation to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, and it can only be accomplished by a ship canal across the Florida Isthmus.

A BLUSTERER. A person who makes a great deal of noise—who drives pell mell along, seldom accomplishes any thing for himself or others. He is like a rocket, that ascends and fixes the eyes of the multitude for a few moments, and then expires. That which in man produces the most effect, is unseen by the community and only felt. Do you hear the steam that propels the majestic boat! The steam which escapes and makes the noise, produces nothing. It is just so with mankind look where you may. The blustering, talking, driving, headlong fellows, make you start and turn aside—and this is all.—The substantial, energetic, talented, say but little, but you feel the effects of their labors and their influence every day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4. There is, from some cause or other, a prevalent opinion here that we shall have peace with Mexico by the first of February, and that there is no necessity of any more expenditure of blood and treasure.

There is an equally prevalent opinion, that our Government will not demand California, nor even the boundary of the Sierra Madre, but be content to take the Rio Grande for a boundary, and release Mexico from the obligations of her treaties, and assume to pay the indemnities due to our citizens.

The last link is broken that united the South and North. The rickety old bridge which connected this city with Alexandria, has been, for the third time, swept off by the freshet, which the late rains produced. The old Potomac has a strong and justifiable spite against this bridge. The dwellers on its banks will never cease to condemn the mean policy which projected it, and defeated the magnificent stone bridge that General Jackson had intended to construct under a law giving him the authority.

[Cor. of Journal of Commerce.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERY. It has been known in this city for some days that an extensive robbery had been committed, but it was deemed expedient to keep the matter quiet for a time. Such necessity no longer exists, and we may therefore state that the mail robbed was made up here on the first of this month for all the eastern cities. It has been ascertained that the mail for New York never reached its destination, and it is supposed that this was the fate of the others. The extent of the robbery is not known, but we understand that L. A. Benoist & Co. mailed on that day, to New York, from $1,300 to $1,400 in bank notes and $5,000 in drafts; J. J. Anderson & Co. $800 to Pittsburg and $300 to New York, all in bank notes; Pressuery & Co. $600 in bank notes, to New York; and other brokers, it is believed, also made remittances. [St. Louis Republican.

The writer of an obituary notice of Mrs. M. G. Bull, of Westfield, published in the News-Letter, states the following circumstances as to the cause of her death:—

"In August last, she spent a night in a hotel in Boston; her sleeping room was lighted by gas; not knowing the proper mode of extinguishing it, she succeeded in blowing it out, but left the gas running in the room all night; unless a window had been left up, she would undoubtedly have perished. When she awoke her lungs were oppressed, and respiration difficult. The following day she ascended to the top of the state house and to the top of Bunker Hill monument, and soon after had a slight hemorrhage from the lungs. Oct. 6th, she bled copiously, and continued to do so each day until the 11th, and died on the 26th."

A Mexican who had acted as a guide to the American soldiers, was assinated in the street at Matamoras, before the eyes of a large number of Americans and Mexicans. While he was in conversation with others, a strange Mexican rode up close behind him, drew a pistol and shot him in the back, the ball going entirely through his body. The assassin then fled and through the assistance of the Mexicans escaped.

At Paris, a Dr. Mene, who had acquired a great reputation in the treatment of disease of the ear, has just been condemned by a Correctional Tribunal